ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Vol. XVII. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, Agent.

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For the Herald and Journal. A HYMN.

BY REV. AMOS WALTON. The rill which from the mountain leaps The wind, which o'er the mountain sweeps,

Reminds us of the Great First Cause!

Bids us obey his sovereign will! The lightning, darting from the sky, The thunder, rolling in the cloud, Alike proclaim a God on high! And speak to hearts rebellious, proud, In accents which with terror fill, Commanding them to do His will.

And every sephyr, every rill,

The oceans, rolling in their might, Wave after wave, to us declare, In concert with you orb of light, A Being present every where; -Bid us obey His sacred will!

The mountain, vale and flowery plain-The rock, the river and the wood; The snow, the hail, and fruitful rain, Proclaim a Being wise and good; They move the heart, so hard and chill, To yield submission to His will!

The numerous tribes of living things, That walk the land or swim the sea; That creep the earth, or soar on wings. Unite their voice in harmony. Earth, air and sea their praises fill-

Shall man, the noblest of them all-Made in their Author's image pure; Made lord, to govern great and small-With being ever to endure; The master piece of matchless skill-Shall he neglect to do His will?

Let demons rave in dark despair. And send their curses to His throne! And own him God, and God alone! Then haste their steps to Zion's hill, And learn and do His boly will!

Soon, soon with augel choirs above, The obedient child of earth shall sing, In rapturous strains of melting love, The praises of the eternal King! In notes seraphic, pure and shrill, For all the wonders of His will!

But sinners who reject His grace, And rise rebellious to His power, Beneath His wrath for ever cower! Their cup of anguish this shall fill-That they despised their Maker's will! Oxford, June 9, 1846.

For the Herald and Journal.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

When God created Adam, he made him in

his own image; righteousness and true holiness, perfect and free from any blemish in soul or body. From this state of holiness and happiness, he fell, by transgression, into a state of sin and misery. His body became mortal, subject to all sicknesses, accidents and deaths, which abound in our world. His soul partook of the evil nature of the "wicked one," the spirit that ruleth in the ulty of soul and body became bruised, mangled, and corrupted by the fall, so that he became a putrid mass, living a dying life, until the now mortal body turned back to dust, and the soul now spiritually dead, entered upon an eternal state of death, darkness, despair, and separation from all that was good, heavenly and divine .-Hence the terms "depravity," "corruption," &c... called in Scripture "the flesh," "carnal mind," "another law," &c.; these expressions imply the corrupted nature of man. The mind became darkened, the judgment weak, the will perverse. the passions and appetites inordinate, irregular, and unruly, reason and conscience blinded and hardened; man became a weak, helpless, ignorant, unholy creature, separated from his God, under the complete control of sinful propensities, ceeds all manner of evil, so that the thoughts and imaginations of man's heart were evil, and that continually; in him dwelleth no good thing. Such is the condition of man separate from, or without the grace of God, and the gracious ability which he now has, in and through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The original stock having become corrupted, the whole mass of mankind partake of the same depraved nature; like begets like, up to a thousand or endless generations; time and place alter it not; a thorn or thistle is, and will be the same, so long as they proceed from the same original stock; so with man. Adam's posterity, up to the present time, bear his fallen image; weak, sickly, dying bodies, and sinful, depraved souls. So far as the body is concerned, none will deny the fact; but some contend that the soul comes pure from God, as did Adam's. Let such know that God, in the proper sense of the word, has never created but one human soul, viz., Adam's. Man propagates his own species, soul and body, just as other beings on earth propagate theirs. Adam begot a son in his own likeness, a human being, just such as Adam then was; he another, and so on to the present time-no alteration. Men in all ages and climes, are the same depraved creatures, as the history of the world declares; no mere human being yet born, but what exhibited marks of depravity, and is inclined to sin. The disease is in the heart, the species, not by education, habit, &c. as some would have it, but by nature. While men and infants die, we have a standing proof of original sin, or "human depravity." While all lman beings exhibit, even while in a state of infancy, sinful propensities, without examples before them, or habit to control them, we cannot reasonably deny "human depravity." Alas, for us; the crown is fallen from our heads; we are

2d. From this most wretched state of depravily and ruin, God, in infinite mercy, has raised us n part, through the meditation of our Lord and avior Jesus Christ. As by one man, sin entered into, and spread through the world; even so Christ, the true light, lighteth every man that cometh into the world. A gracious ability is given through Christ, our second Adam, who is a quickening spirit to every man to turn from his sinful nature and habits, and seek and find a new and holy nature and habits. This gracious ability is given in infancy, and for aught we know, before they are born; certain it is, that miah and John the Baptist, had this communication made by the Holy Spirit of Christ, before they came into the world. Why not others?-Vhy not all in degree, seeing " a measure of the Spirit is given to every man to profit with all."ng this fact, and we cannot deny it in truth, "that the grace of God which bringeth salvation had appeared to all men, teaching them,"

naturally, constitutionally, sinners. Let him

prove to the contrary who can.

after the similitude of Adam's trangression, to bring himself into a state of condemnation. In love. I must believe at every breath. I must the 5th chapter of Romans, we have this clearly practice what I preach. I must wrest from my stated. Does he need any thing more to fit him for heaven? Yes, he needs regeneration complete; a new and holy nature wrought in him by the agency of that Spirit, which in degree has raised him from the ruins of the fall. Without holiness, (sanctification entire,) no man or mortal shall see (enjoy) God. But does not Christ say, "of such is the kingdom of heaven?" He does; but is it certain he means the kingdom on high, or that on earth—the church; or if he does, is it in an unqualified sense? He says, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no case enter the kingdom." Does he mean that we shall be like them in nature, disposition, &c., or only humble, dependant, and teachable? The latter without doubt. We have already noticed that infants manifested a sinful disposition, before reason governs, or conscience acts, or habits take. Can they, or can we, go to acts, or habits take. Can they, or can we, go to heaven with these propensities, even if our sins are forgiven us? Certainly not, if God be true, if heaven be a holy place, if no unholy person or thing can enter there. The infent needs into the case to do evil, learn to do well." Shall I, thing can enter there. The infant needs just then, content myself with a merely harmless life? what the justified adult needs, a cleansing from Never, while faithful laborers are so few; never, all sinful propensities, a full and perfect disposi- while blind-folded millions are rushing to hell !pollution; the difference between them is this: justification is what is done for us; sanctification what is wrought in us, making us holy and meet for heaven. Query—Are those sound in this doc-demands it. O yes! multitudes of my brethren trine, who call regeneration instantaneous only?
I think not; justification is instantaneous, regen-

exercising faith, it is justified without; he is in- Oasis, June 12. capable of believing for sanctification, and is sanctified without faith also. Two short statements will set the matter in its proper light. 1. Christ has redeemed the infant from under the law, &c. : that is, the original law of works under which Adam stood. He comes into the world as free from condemnation as though Adam had not First Annual Report of the Executive Council of

children of disobedience. Every power and fac-he is a member of his mystical body, and stands The objects of the writing, printing and spell-Revelation agree in this.

Christ—justified, but not sanctified entire? We tent, among the farming communities of our answer, he is safe while in a justified state; but observe, he can only remain justified while he obeys Christ and is progressing in sanctification—

Phonography continues to be taught, more and more extensively, in the academies and high careful ought I to live; with what religious fear" from the most contracted phonographic copy. should I continue to work out my salvation;—be-lieve, endure, bear the cross, deny self, and fol-Class Book," a revised and enlarged edition of may make our calling and election sure.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE PREACHER'S SOLILOQUY.

I am engaged in a great work—a work vastly nexed. mportant, responsible, difficult, and glorious.-Without it, what can I do?

heart. They are emphatically, hard "to flesh far as practicable, by the use of the old alphabet and blood." But these duties must be done. I and turn and blood." But these duties must be done. I cannot neglect them, or half perform them, without injuring souls and dishonoring God. I 2,000 individuals during the past winter, and the believer is led to "perfect love;" every thing is interior of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. dead, or, at best, dying. With little grace, the Methodist preacher is "of all men most miseratees, in and about Boston, have issued a card re

times grievous hardships, and, as to earthly things, claims to the public confidence. The Executive a very slender compensation. He has almost Council have also issued an address to the Amer nothing of earth; and if he has not something of ican people, which has been copied, to their heaven, is he not an object of pity? Yes, truly! knowledge, into more than fifty newspapers, and Well, I'm glad it is so. I admit the soundness of has produced a happy effect. the Apostle's doctrine, even in a spiritual sense:

"If any will not work, neither shall he eat."—

in Boston, upon the progress of a class of colored No Christian ought to expect religious prosperi- adults previously ignorant of reading, presented ty, unless he is truly and constantly devoted to for examination by Messrs. Andrews & Bovle God. I confess that it is altogether right, that has likewise been published in more than a hunan indolent, unbelieving soul, be an unhappy soul. dred newspapers and periodicals, and is doing Nothing but holiness can refresh and save the great good to the cause. A lady is now engage human spirit. Sin, if persisted in, invariably in teaching several large classes of colored adu darkens and damns the soul. Holiness, consola- in Boston, to read fluently by the same process tion and salvation, are inseparably and eternally A Sabbath school, attached to one of the most connected; so are sin, wretchedness, and ruin. - influential churches in the same city, is making The highest reason sanctions these connections. arrangements for the introduction of Phonotypy.

stated. Does he need any thing more to fit him most eagle-eyed opposer, the cutting, and the too tion to love, worship, and obey God with all his I must tax my intellect, my sympathies, my whole mind, might and strength. The justified person inner and outer man, to their full capacity of enis freed from the guilt, condemnation, and pundurance. "I must work while it is day." It ishment of sin-the sanctified from its power and matters not to me how other Christians, or Chriseration progressive, until the perfect man, not in-From what has been said, (if we are correct it advances! Where are the Peters, who are

in our views,) all men abstract from grace are laboring and believing for another day of Pentetotally depraved. Through grace in Christ a

cost? O that God would arouse, arouse, gracious ability is given us to seek and find a restoration of the original image on man's soul—
"Come from the four winds, O breath, and righteousness and holiness. If we do this, we breathe upon these slain that they may live!" Debecome fit for the Master's use; if we neglect this part! accursed indolence, thou paralyzer of the "great salvation," we again become totally degenerate—twice dead—plucked up by the roots—but little, and save thyself from disappointment." wandering stars—fit only to people the regions of death, darkness and long despair. Fearful resibility cannot be transferred to another. God requires much even of thee! Rouse thyself to What becomes of the infant, dying in infancy? action! Be courageous, be magnanimous, be

Have we any proof of its being sanctified before it is taken home to glory? Yes; on the same battle! Fear nothing! "Fight the good fight principle that it is justified. As it is incapable of of faith, lay hold on eternal life." Orion.

For the Herald and Journal. PHONOGRAPHY.

entitled, as such, to all the benefits of the Gospel ing reformation have, during the last year, be--election, adoption, justification, sanctification, come much better understood by the public at resurrection and life eternal, as a branch in large, and the pressing necessity of such a reform Christ, nor can he be denied these things until he is much more generally felt and admitted. The cuts himself off by actual transgression, disbelief Council deem it specially encouraging that the or disobedience to the Gospel. Reason and nature of our labors is comprehended, and their evelation agree in this.

But how is it with the justified believer in of the country, and, perhaps, to the greatest ex-

he has the ability, means, &c. When (if ever) schools in New England and other parts of the he ceases to obey, to work out what God works country. From England we receive, from time within, he falls from his justification into a back. to time, the most cheering accounts of progress, slidden, condemned state, and forfeits his title to both there and on the continent, accompanied neaven, &c. He may hope, and hope in vain, with lively expressions of interest in our own sucwhile in this state-he may die in his sins and cess. Phonographers among us are rapidly atperish everlastingly. He stands by faith—the in-fant does not; he can sin and perish—the infant, while an infant, cannot. If this be true, "how so trained that they can compose with facility

low Christ, lest, a promise being left, I should the "Phonographic Reader," a set of "Phonographic Charts," and "The American Phonographic Journal," engraved on copper-plate, have nite mercy, stir us all up to diligence, that we been published from the Phonographic Institution, in Boston. The demand for these and for the numerous English Phonographic and Phonotypic publications has been steadily increasing. More than 8,000 copies of instruction books have been put in circulation during the last six months. The Council have published and distributed 2,000 copies of the constitution of the society, with the names of more than seven hundred members an-

The public press is becoming daily more favor-If I am faithful in it, most blessed will be the re- able to the reform. The Chronotype, published sults; if unfaithful, the results will be terrible. - at Boston, presents to its readers, from day to For success in my work, I need physical energy, day, one or more columns in the phonetic dress. mental vigor; but most of all, "power from on The Liberator has given occasional specimens of I must have "the mind of Christ." the same, and the directors of several other pub-Without it, what can I do?
I am a Methodist Itinerant. My duties require of New York, are delayed only by the want of a great deal of self-sacrifice. Many of them are proper type. In the West, some papers are endirectly and powerfully opposed to the natural deavoring to exhibit the phonetic principles, so

have most solemnly vowed to do them. My ve- Council have received great numbers of letters, racity is pledged. My integrity is at stake. But from teachers and others, from Maine to Texas, with little grace, I find some of my duties the and from Georgia to Wisconsin, asking for inveriest drudgery; my work is an up hill process. formation, or reporting the incipient triumph of With little grace, I labor reluctantly and unsuccessfully; my prayers are faithless, and my lady alone, the elements of Phonography have preaching powerless. No soul is converted, no been explained to more than 4,000 persons in the

He has hard work, numerous, and some- commending Phonography, and certifying its

dec.; the conclusion is, men are not now totally God himself has decreed them; and in all this, I those who are unable to read the ordinary print,

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.

State Normal School of the State of New York shot within miles of his residence. He will forat Albany, and that the school committee of that city, which is regarded as the educational head quarters of the State, have likewise introduced it into all the grammar schools under their superintendence. It is now taught also at the Albany an institution sustaining a high Female Academy, an institution sustaining a high of Cambridge, and some twenty more of the cock reputation throughout the country. It is another important fact, for which the Council are grateful to their liberal minded conductors, that the two leading educational Journals of that great State are freely open to the advocates of the Phonetic

Sciences has appointed a special committee to in-vestigate the claims of Phonography and Phono-typy. They have invited Mr. Andrews, the Pres-ident of your Society, to appear before them and make an exhibition of the principles and objects of these arts. Several sessions have already been devoted to the subject, and the investigation is still progressing. Phonographers may be assured that no misgivings need be felt as to the result.

In conclusion the Council would certify to the of his formily.

In conclusion, the Council would certify to the of his family. society their strong conviction that the certainty of a final and speedy triumph of the great reformatory enterprise in which we are engaged, has been already secured. It is becoming daily more and more obvious, that the directors of ed-Phonography and Phonotypy into the schools and public institutions of learning generally. May an enlightened and judicious discrimination govern their action to that end, and the grateful plaudits of disenthralled millions in coming gencrations will be their reward.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Executive Council. Adopted, and ordered to be printed by the So-

Ciety. S. P. Andrew H. H. Lincoln, Secretary. S. P. Andrews, President.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A PARTICULARLY TIMELY SKETCH.

Sir Robert is a man of about sixty-two or three, of the middle height, rather corpulent, and upon the whole a good looking fellow. He has by no means what is called an intellectual countenance, but one that would rather impress you with an idea of heaviness or dull sagacity, than the the qualities of quick apprehension or versatile capacity which he undoubtedly possesses. In his manners he is rather haughty and overbearing—or perhaps indifferent would be the better term—than affable; nor does he relax an iota of his dignity to any, however high their birth or station, though in his official capacity no man is more courteous. Wellington, perhaps, is an exception, he is the only No man has a greater love of applause, and

none can submit with worse grace to the taunts or "ironical cheers" of his opponents. He cansome men would not notice annoys him amazingly. We were present upon one occasion, when after an adjournment of parliament, he condescended to treat his constituents with a choice speech on political matters. A large meeting was convened in the town hall, and upon his entrance he was of course greeted enthusiastically for the towns people of Tamworth look upon him with the same affectionate pride, as the Boston people do upon his American counterpart-Webster;) but a few bad sheep will creep into the most select fold, and a few Chartists had risen in that town. The leader of this party was in the hall, resolved to show his independence by interrupting the meeting. "Gentlemen," said Sir Robert. "Hiss, hiss," said the chartist. "Turn him out," said the others. "I congratulate myknows every man in town by name,) "Jack, in he habitually sends these "franked documents" heaven's name, don't tax my modesty too far; the applause of a goose is more insupportable than his cackle." It was a poor joke, but he is a generosity and condescension will surely conciliate many new friends, and preserve old ones, to miserable jester. It produced a laugh, however,

and silenced the man. Sir Robert begins to make a speech by making an attitude. He places one hand upon the table, the knuckles of the other upon his hip, and commences in a bland manner, "Sir." For the first three minutes he will utter a few disjointed sentences, prefacing and finishing each one with an awful "Sir." Then he will place his right hand in his vest, and go to work in earnest. No matter how excited he may become, he waits at regular intervals for applause, and if he were to speak in an assembly where there were no "ironno "hear, hear," and "loud cheering," to encourage him, I believe he would break down.

He will occasionally exhibit a little petulance then interrupted by the sneers of the opposition, but he never suffers his temper to betray him gain. into a folly. The severest rebuke he ever administered to any man, was to O'Connell, who had just been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and ple, instead of being duped with these documents. came down to the house wearing his robe of office, in bravado. O'Connell had always been be left free to choose disinterested men, and here very civil in his attacks upon Peel, but that night he indulged in one of his violent scurrilous attacks. Sir Robert lost all self-command, and appeared perfectly maddened, as he rose to reply. He thanked heaven that he was not cursed with the praise of a man, whose trade was traduction. se life was a calumny, and whose vituperation was the best proof of a minister's rectitude." maker, the rulers his public servants. We believe that was about the only time Peel was

ever called to order. He can be sarcastic when he pleases, but sarcasm is not his forte. When the last Whig ministry was in its dying struggles, and a few measures were brought forward as inducements for the co-operation of the Tories, he lamented in pathetic terms the hard fate of the chancellor of the Exchequer, who was angling with tempting baits for fishes that were not hungry, and refused to be caught, and called upon the nation to admire a spectacle which the ancient poet had declared worthy of the gods, "a good man struggling against hopeless adversity.'

comprise more than three thousand acres of land: Finally, the American Academy of Arts and the bulk of his money is in the funds. His fam-

We desire to call attention to the following, from the Journal of Commerce, as a matter of practical interest to the whole community. Redress is in the hands of the people, and ucation cannot long refrain from introducing both we invite practical attention to the form of petition at the close.

GRAND REASON FOR HIGH POSTAGE.

" High postage for the people and no postage for rulers," is the sentiment of despots, because aware that "knowledge is power."

In Great Britain republican sentiments have so far triumphed, that the franking monopoly is ut-terly abolished; letters are carried throughout the kingdom for a penny, and newspapers for noth-ing, and yet the Post Office yields to the Treas-ury a net annual income of four millions of dollars.

With the exception of those among us in pow-

er, who assume the prerogative of franking throughout the year, the desire now seems universal that the English system may be adopted here, even though it should for a while occasion some draft upon the treasury.

But stop! says the Representative in power,

"High postage for the people and the franking privilege for us, are our grand security for re-

election.'

And how does this appear? From the fact, that the first step of many members elected to Congress, is to obtain the names of large numbers of their constituents-that these names are recorded at Washington-that numerous private clerks are constantly employed at public expense to con over these names during the six months' session—that many thousands of dollars are an-nually expended from the national treasury, for free from condemnation as though Adam had not sinned; consequently he is entitled to heaven by the atonement and redemption of Christ. 2. Being thus redeemed, and standing under grace, having a measure of the same, and being incapable of disbelieving as well as of believing the Gospel, he is not, nor can he be, excluded from heaven by the same; and as Christ is his head, heaven by the same as though the same and the regards the Duke and adopted at its first Anniversary, May and chooses to consider him—or, at least, to call him—his political father and tutor. Sir Robert is rather of dress; this with veneration almost approaching to idolatry, and chooses to consider him—his political father and tutor. Sir Robert is rather of dress; this with vener of some thousands of dollars—that these numerous private clerks are thus kept at work, folding in fine franked envelopes, and distributing to constituents throughout the nation, "documents," containing mostly (with the exception perhaps of long speeches,) what may, in substance, have been printed before in the newspapers.

According to an official statement to the Senate, by the late Postmaster General, (founded on an exact account kept at the office,) upwards of four millions of franked documents have been sen out from Washington in three weeks-thus burden ing the mails with the expense of many tons daily to be paid by tax on the people's letters and news-

So much for franking! But what can be the grand purpose of this enormous amount of printing and distributing at public expense? The honest, intelligent yeomen, who pays the tax, may not have considered it: but the Congress self," continued Peel, "hiss, hiss," said his politician, who has not yet sufficient character to opponent, "upon meeting you once more."—
"Hiss, hiss." "Jack," said Sir Robert, (for he

Thus to the shame of republicanism, this franking privilege, while it pretends to give knowledge to the people, is, in fact, preventing the cheap circulation of intelligence, and is made the mightiest engine for securing individual votes, at an

immense general tax.

This, however, is but one among its many forms of perversion. It is well known that those having this invidious franking privilege (with very many honorable exceptions, doubtless) have been accustomed to give away franked envelopes or to allow their political friends, merchants and ical cheers" to spur him on his mettle, or others, to forward to them packages of letters, to be franked and distributed free throughout the country !- thus virtually robbing the mail, to the amount, perhaps, of millions, as well as demoralizing all who participate in such ignoble

Let this demoralizing, anti-republican law o franking, then, be at once abolished-let the peo-(daily printed and transported at public expense, as in England, a large revenue to the Government may, in a few years, be derived from the lowest rates of postage. EQUAL RIGHTS.

P. S. The following form of petition has been ecommended for signatures in every village.-Let the most active copy and carry it round, and let each citizen remember, that he is the law-

To THE HONORABLE Senate and House of Rep resentatives in Congress assembled: The un dersigned respectfully request that you will reduce letter postage throughout the United States, to two cents, and postage on newspa-pers in due proportion, and abolish the franking

IT IS A PARTING-NOT A LOSS. Thou hast lost thy friend:-say rather, thou

hast parted with him. That is properly lost which is past all recovery, which we cannot hope Sir Robert does not confine himself to politics, to see any more. It is not so with this friend for but dabbles a little in every thing. There is no bet- whom thou mournest. He is only gone home a ter or more liberal patron of arts or literature, and little before thee; thou art following him. You, his collection of paintings and statuary are second too, shall meet in your father's house, and enjoy to few. As an agriculturalist, he surpasses all each other more happily than you could have his neighbors, and no year passes without his done here below. How just is that charge of carrying away some of the principal prizes at

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Quantil. No. 25.

deprayed, unless it be those who are given over to a reprobate mind to run in the ways of sin with greediness, from whom the light and influence of God's spirit is withdrawn.

3. In what state is the infant considered then? In a justified state; God considers him innocent of Adam's transgression, and he has never sinced after the similitude of Adam's transgression, and he has never sinced after the similitude of Adam's transgression, to bring bimself into a state of condemnation. In the ways of sin with greediness, from whom the light and influence of condemnation. In the ways of sin with greediness, from whom the light and influence of ought to be miserable. The humble believer that purpose.

The cattle shows. He used to attend the meeting ought to be miserable. The cattle shows. He used to attend the meeting ought to be miserable. The cattle shows. He used to attend the meeting ought to be miserable. The council would also mention, as one of the day, and make a speech that could not be surpassed for the practical knowledge it displayed, by any one of the native eldhoppers. He has the best ponds and the finest sporting in God. I must live exclusively for his glory. I will must earnestly and constantly seek the fulness of beauting indications of progress, that Phonography, after having been taught for about a year in the State Normal School of Massachusetts, at West Newton, has recently been preserves, and the finest sporting displayed, by any one of the native eldhoppers. He has the best ponds and the finest sporting in person, dine with the gentry after the business of the day, and make a speech that could not be surpassed for the practical knowledge it displayed, by any one of the native eldhoppers. He has the best ponds and the finest sporting in present, and their business of the day, and make a speech that could not be surpassed for the practical knowledge it displayed, by any one of the native eldhoppers. He has the best ponds and the finest specific preserves, and the finest specific preserves, and the for the utter extinction of those we loved. But if they do but sleep, they shall do well. Why are we impatient at their silent repose in the bed of death, when we are assured of their awaking to glory.—Bishop Hall.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP FOR ROMANISTS.

The idea was thrown out at the recent anniversaries, by the converted Roman Catholic priests, that places of worship should be furnished Protestants for the Roman Catholics of this city. Something has been done in New York, in this way, and much needs to be done for this large class in that city.

In this city there are about thirty-three thou-sand foreigners, and the great majority of this foreign population are Roman Catholics in name. Many of these are, however, quite indifferent to that faith, but yet their sympathies and associa-tions are such, that they would not feel at home in ordinary Protestant churches. But could one or two chapels be opened for their benefit in this city, where the truth should be preached as it is in Jesus, we are strongly inclined to believe that with proper exertions, they would soon be filled with honest Roman Catholic seekers for the

We are glad to learn that the City Missionary Society are already improving upon this idea, which has been broached for the benefit of this large portion of our fellow citizens, and contemplate some such chapel effort for their benefit, as we have alluded to.

No doubt there are many in this city who are not satisfied with the religion of form and relics. There is still a void in their breasts. Their souls are not fed and are not satisfied. Such who are honest and inquiring, would rally under the standard of truth, and not only so, would, we trust, embrace the truth to the saving of their

TIME WILL END.

Who is the man living that shall not see death? "Mortal men dwell in houses of clay; their foundation is in the dust, and they are crushed before the moth." Neither they who trust in wealth, nor the man of poverty, can redeem life from the grave. It is the place appointed for all the living. There the oppressor and the oppressed sleep together. The servant and his master will lie side by side. There the indolent and voluptuous find a couch, and the weary and heavy laden a resting place. Rulers and ruled, lofty and low, exalted and humble, rich and poor, bond and free, holy and vile—all are there. They lie down in the dust alike, and the worm shall cover them. In that war there is no discharge. Age, sex, beauty, wealth, circumstance, entreaty, prayer, piety or blasphemy, are alike unavailing with Him who treads the nations into dust.—N. O.

and we can touch them; they are gliding by every hour. The spirit has but ceased to act upon and through the body, and so we do not see them in their places. They keep threading in and out among us, going up and down, and moving round about us: especially as we believe from St. John, in holy churches where their bodies rest in hope. who have gone before us in the Lord, so far as to be out of sight. They are beyond our view. They may see us; we cannot see them.

GEMS OF THOUGHTS.

Bodily Infirmities.—Bodily infirmities, like breaks in a wall, have often become avenues through which the light of heaven has entered to the soul, and made the imprisoned inmate long for release. - Watts. Use of Afflictions.-Afflictions are the

same to the soul, as the plough to the fallow ground, the pruning knife to the vine, and the furnace to the gold.—Jay. A GOOD CONSCIENCE. - Speak not well of any unadvisedly-that is sordid flattery. Speak not

well of thyself, though never so deserving, lest thou be tempted to vanity; but value more a good conscience, than a good commendation.—Burk-PRAYER .- It is not the length, but the strength

of the prayer, that is required; not the labor of the lip, but the travail of the heart, that prevails with God. "Let thy words be few," as Solomon says, but full and to the purpose .- Spencer. SAFETY IN DUTY .- If we are in the path of

duty, and if our help and hope is in the name of the Lord, we may confidently expect that he will uphold us, however faint and enfeebled we may seem to be to ourselves and others.-Newton. DEATH.—He that is well prepared for the great ourney, cannot enter on it too soon for himself, though his friends will weep for his departure .-

A GREAT EVENT .- The conversion of a sinner to God, is an event never to be forgotten. It is

an era in eternity; it is registered in heaven .-Robert Hall. Benevolence.-When the candle of prosperity shines upon us, we may light our neighbor

who is in the dark, and have none the less light ourselves.—Anonymous.

CORRUPT PUBLIC SENTIMENT. In a sermon lately delivered by Rev. C. T.

Hinman, of the Newbury Seminary, the following striking passage is found. An awful truth, which only the day of eternity can fully disclose: " No one by a single bound rushes to ruin .-The devotee of destruction floats on the smooth surface of life's river, without a care. Not a breeze stirs its silvery bosom, not a ripple breaks upon its shore. Listless and inactive, he supposes the whole world the same, and expects the evening shade to find him as when he met the morning's dawn. But every moment leaves its mark upon him. Slowly and imperceptibly he moves onward to destruction, and perchance, wakes not from his reverie, till his frail bark leaps from the cataract's verge. Many a man has found himself an infidel, before he knew he had ceased to be a Christian. He stepped into hell, at the very moment he supposed he was gaining the highest battlements of heaven."

Inordinate desires expose men to continual

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1846.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The good news we reported last week, respecting the Oregon treaty, is fully confirmed by our Congress reports in this number. As Christian citizens, we cannot be too grateful to God for this sudden and auspicious change in the state of that question. It secures us peace with the most formidable power abroad. The public fears on the question have been at once and entirely converted into congratulations, and renewed attention to the peaceful pursuits of business must follow. England had not, indeed heard of our success against Mexico, and therefore this adjustment of the Oregon question is not a full guaranty of her disposition respecting that war. Yet she did know, when this overture was sent out, that war had actually occurred on the Rio Grande, and she is shrewd enough to have calculated the conse quences. She has offered us peace, with an undoubted anticipation of these consequences, and we may therefore depend upon her continued good will. She has too many commercial interests to risk by hostile interference, and too little advantage to gain by it, to think seriously of it. We may expect no further trouble from her.

In regard to France, the prospect we think is but little less favorable. M. Guizot will, we think, have reason to regret his frequent intimations of French policy towards our country. He expected to gain further credit from England by them. England has circumvented him : she has allowed him to sacrifice the virtual entente cordiale which existed between France and the United States, and then stepped in to claim for herself our future good will. The opposition in the French Chambers will have exhaustless capital in the matter. France will make no demonstration against us, if England remains pacific. Her commercial interests also, as well as the pacific principles of her monarch, are grounds of favorable calculation. With these two powers at peace with us, the Mexican war will have comparatively little inter ference with the prosperity of the country. Indeed the knowledge of the settlement of the Oregon question will probably have a decisive effect on the plans of Mexico. She doubtless expected that our troubles with England would, at least indirectly, advantage her in the conflict. She will see herself now left to her own enfeebled energies, and we doubt not that one more battle will decide the struggle. We shall probably take Monterey, though not without an effort equal to the last one. That position will put the key of the interior of Mexico into our hands, and she will then be compelled to treat almost at our dictation.

We think, then, that the prospect of the country in respect to its foreign relations and business interests, is most favorable. While we deplore our national sins, let us return thanks to God that the omens we have been dreading are passing away, and let us beseech him to mitigate the evils of war in the fields of Mexico, and speedily restore to us the inestimable blessings of peace.

APPOINTMENTS

OF THE VERMONT CONFERENCE.

MONTPELIER DISTRICT-John Currier, P. E. Montpelier-Amasa G. Button. Barre—John W. Perkins.
Berlin Mission—Daniel Field. Chelsea—Edmund Copeland.

Washington Mission—To be supplied.

Williamstown—Zeb Twitchell.

Brookfield Mission—Leonard Austin. Rochester-Israel D. Rust. Northfield-Alonzo Webster

Waitsfield-Harvey Hitchcock Warren-Alden C. Cooper. Moretown-Richard H. Kimball. Middleser-Peter Merril Randolph—John G. Dow. Bethel—Ira Beard.

Royalton Mission—Homer T. Jones. Tunbridge Mission—Otis M. Legate. East Montpelier-Garey B. Huston. Plainfield-Haynes P. Cushing.

Gaysville-William Blake. Pittafield-Dver Willis. Corinth-Lewis Hill.

DANVILLE DISTRICT-Sylvester P. Williams, P. E. Danville-Wm. M. Mann. Peacham and Barnet-Francis T. Albee. St. Johnsbury—David Packer. Lyndon—James S. Loveland. East St. Johnsbury and Concord Mission-Henry

J. Woolley, Moses Y. Wells. Sutton and Burke-Pliny N. Granger. Barton-Otis Dunbar.

Coventry and Brownington-Nathan W. Scott. Schyler Chamberlin.

Craftsbury and Lamoilleville-Geo, Putnam, Ozia Worcester and Calais-Wm. Rankin. Cabot-Pinkney Frost.

Newbury-Erastus Pettengill. Jonathan Whitney. Lunenburg Mission-Deming S. Dexter. Guildhall Mission-To be supplied. Holland and Morgan—Putnam Ray.
Derby—Richard Bedford.

Bradford and W. Bradford-Moses Spencer, on to be supplied.

E. Corinth—Wilder Hemmenway.

Westfield Mission-Alonzo Hitchcock. Newbury Seminary-Clark T. Hinman, Principal; Harvey C. Wood, Teacher.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-Chs. R. Harding, P. E. Spring field-Joseph C. Aspenwall. Proctorsville Mission-Elijah Robinson

Perkinsville-Zadock S. Haynes. West Windsor and Felchville-James Smith. Hartland-Haynes Johnson. Woodstock-James H. Patterson

Bridgewater Mission-Jona. Gale Barnard-Caleb Fales. East Barnard-Alanson C. Smith, Adna Newton. Mount Holly-Elijah Gale. Londonderry-James H. Stevens, Albert Carter.

N. Wardsboro'-Charles W. Kellogg. Wilmington-Wm. J. Kidder. Marlboro'-John L. Smith.

Putney and Athens-Hubbard Eastman o'-To be supplied. Union Village and West Norwich—Perez Mason Chester D. Ingraham.

Hartford-Jeremiah W. Bemis. Bellows Falls Mission-Isaac Smith John Clarke, transferred to the New England

Conference, and stationed at Harvard street, Cambridge. Charles N. Smith, transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, and stationed at South New-

market. Moses Chase, transferred to Providence Conf. Benj. Burnham, transferred to Maine Conference

Epirons.—The Methodist papers at Nashville and Charleston have now two editors each, the last General Conference having added one to each. The new edifore are Rev. M. M. Henkle at Nashville, and Rev. T. O. Summers at Charleston.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

1. D. uneaux

session in the Methodist Chapel in Springfield, Vt., Wednesday, June 10, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Bishop Waugh was in the chair, and commenced the session with appropriate religious services, after which J. H. Patterson was chosen Secretary, and J. C. Aspenwall Assistant Secretary.

The following committees were then appointed:— Committee of Stewards—A. G. Button, E. Robinon, O. Dunbar

Committee on Education-C. T. Hinman, E. J. Scott, S. Chamberlin, A. Webster, I. Smith. Committee on Slavery-D. Field, Z. S. Haynes,

W. J. Kidder. Committee on Missions-J. G. Dow, S. P. Williams, C. R. Harding.

Committee on the Bible Cause-J. Currier, D. Packer, H. Johnson, Committee on Finance-P. N. Granger, I. D. Rust,

P. Mason, A. C. Smith, J. H. Stevens. Committee on the Tract Cause-M. Spencer, Smith, O. M. Legate, Z. S. Haynes, A. Carter. Committee on Parsonages-R. Bedford, L. Hill, H Hitchcock, H. T. Jones, C. Fales,

Committee on Periodicals-Z. Twitchell. Committee on the Newbury Biblical Institute-S. Chamberlin, H. P. Cushing, W. M. Mann, J. C.

Aspenwall, P. N. Granger. Committee on Religious Exercises-C. R. Harding J. Clarke, E. Jordan.

Committee on Temperance-R. H. Kimball. P. Frost, J. H. Stevens.

Committee on the World's Convention-R. Bedford, S. Chamberlain, A. Webster. Some other committees were afterwards appointed

but I have not their names. After the appointment of the usual committees, the remainder of the session was taken up in consideration of some business which is of no general interest. The preachers are generally present, and most of them in fine health apparently. We are delightfully entertained by the good people of Springfield, and our present session bids fair to be short and har

Thursday, June 11.-Conference met at half-pas 7 o'clock, Bishop Waugh in the chair. Religious services conducted by E. Jordan. Took up the 2d question of the Minutes-Who remain on trial? W. Rankin, P. Ray, P. Merrill, C. W. Kellogg, H. C. Wood

Took up the 3d question-Who are received into full ion? James S. Spinney, O. S. Morris. As one of these brethren was necessitated to leave immediately, on account of the sickness of his friends.

the Bishop ordained them at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following brethren were returned superaum ated: S. Sias, M. Lewis, E. Wells, J. Currier, E. J. Scott, A. J. Copeland, A. T. Gibson, E. Jordan, N.

Howe, E. B. Morgan. Friday, June 12, Bishop Waugh in the chair. Re ligious services were conducted by J. G. Dow. This session was mostly spent in the examination of the

characters of effective elders. The Sabbath School Anniversary was holden yesterday, at 2 o'clock, and was an occasion of much interest: but would have been much more so, if the exercises had not been more than half as lengthy.

O. M. LEGATE.

TROY CONFERENCE.

Monday, June 1.-Various reports of committee were received and acted upon.

Took up the resolutions respecting the World's Convention. Voted to send one of their number as a delegate. Rev. T. Spicer, an old and valuable member of the conference, was chosen, receiving 81 votes. Wednesday, June 3 .- A law question was submitted

to the Bishop-Whether a Quarterly Conference has power to order a new trial of an expelled membe who appeals from the decision of a former trial. The Bishop-" There is no express statute in the premises, but the power to order new trials in such cases is sufficiently established by precedent," This decission was excepted to by J. M. Wever.

The committee on the revision of the Discipline reported in favor of a revision that would effect a more orderly arrangement of the subjects embraced. The report was adopted .- (This was the report of a committee of nine, raised in the early part of this session, to receive the report of one that had been appointed at the last year's session, and acted during the year.)

The committee upon the memorials from Vergennes, reported that the trustees be ordered to sell all the available property of the church, and apply the proceeds to liquidate the debts as far as it would go. PLATTSBURG DISTRICT-D. Starks, P. E. Adopted.

That upon the memorials from the trustees of the church in Poultney reported, recommending them to the sympathy of the churches. Adopted.

I hope the time may arrive when we shall have something like the Chapel Fund of our English

Thursday, June 4.- The committee on education reported. The scheme adopted a few years ago for liquidating the debt on the Conference Academy has accomplished all that was hoped. Some difficulty has grown out of the plan of preachers' scholarships and the debts on the institution are still considerable though it is believed the embarrassments will finally be removed. The school is, on the whole, in a flourishing condition.

I have passed over a variety of matters, pertaining to appeals, complaints, &c., as being of local rather than general interest.

One member was, by request, located. Some, who had been effective, were obliged to retire on account of illness, and others, who had been laid aside, were able to resume their work. Seven were admitted on trial. About noon, the business of the conference being finished, that season of deep and thrilling interest arrived, when the appointmen were announced, and the preachers separated to their several fields of labor. They go to cultivate Emanuuel's land. May the Lord of the vineyard be with them. Berkshire, Mass.

DR. OLIN.

THE LONDON CONVENTION. Dr. Olin informs his friends, through the Christian Advocate and Journal, that letters addressed to him, must be sent to the care of Mr. Randall, No. 7 Kings street, Cheapside, London. He remarks further, as Rev. Drs. Cox and Patton, each accompanied by a follows :- "The friends and patrons of the Wesleyan daughter, and the Rev. A. T. Hopkins and lady, of University will have learned from other sources be- Buffalo, sailed from New York, in the ship Mediafore this notice meets the public eye, that I have tor, for London. taken my passage for England, to be gone from home until the autumn. I think it right, however, to among the passengers. These gentlemen go out as inform them, that I have been induced to make this delegates to the Evangelical Convention to be held voyage by the hope of regaining my health, which August 19, in London. has been unusually precarious during the past year. I have indeed been honored by the New England sailed from New York, for Liverpool, having on board and New York Conferences, with an appointment to the Rev. Dr. De Witt and daughter, Rev. Dr. Pohl the great Christian Convention to be held in London man, of Albany, Rev. Dr. J. Forsyth, of Newburgh next August; but deeply as I sympathize with the Rev. D. A. Polhemus, of Hopewell, and Rev. J. R objects of this meeting, I should not have felt at lib- Wilson, of Cincinnati. erty to leave my post, but for the imperative necessity to which I have adverted. Professor Smith will steamer. preside during my absence. He is familiar with the duties thus devolved upon him, having performed them on former occasions to the entire satisfaction of for something better, but is hardly suitable for our the trustees and the public, as well of the students of columns. He should write much, but publish little objects. Two Bishoprics are also to be established land. His robust elequence will be greeted heartily the University.

APPOINTMENTS

OF THE TROY CONFERENCE. TROY DISTRICT-J. Clark, P. E.

State street-L. A. Sandford, A. W. Garvin. North Second street—Sandford Washburn.

Third street—O. Emerson.

Sand Lake—J. Eames, R. M. Taylor.

Lansingburgh—W. Griffen, T. Spicer, sup.

Greenbush—P. R. Stover. Castleton, N. Y.—J. W. Belknap. Brunswick—W. N. Frazer, E. Watson.* New Lebanon—A. Hall, R. Washburn. Chatham-J. Pegg, R. Kelley. Nassau-Samuel Stover. Petersburg-W. F. Hurd. Bennington-R. We Hoosick-A. Jones. -R. Wescott Hoosek—A. Jones.
Pittstown—J. Poor, A. Champlin.
Pittsfield—A. Witherspoon.
Dalton & Middlefield—P. P. Atwell, J. F. Crowl.*
North Adams—P. P. Harrower. Williamstown & Pownal-W. W. Peirce, E. H. C. Devol, Agent of American Bible Society.

LBANY DISTRICT-J. Lindsey, P. E. Albany— Hudson street—A. Steele, E. Vanderlip, sup. Garrettson Station & Arbor Hill—E. Stover. Perry street—T. Benedict. Station-P. M. Hitchcock West Troy-J. B. Houghtaling. Watervliet-C. Pomeroy. Bethlehem-H. Williams Schenectady-J. Rawson. Amsterdam-E. Sprague. Minaville-S. Covel. Johnstown-B. Pomerov. Fonda-M. White. Gloversville-J. Quinlan, D. Stevens, sup. Pleasant Valley—M. Townsend. Canajoharie—D. Poor, G. S. Tubbs.* Fort Plain—T. Armitage. Sharon & Cobbleskill—A. Osborn. Esperance—J. Squier.
Middleburgh—M. Witherhill. Schoharie-H. Chase. Knox-J. Seage.
Beine-C. C. Gilbert.* Rensselaerville-J. Frazer.

SARATOGA DISTRICT-E. Goss, P. E. Saratoga Springs-S. Parks. Ballston Spa-S. L. Stillman. Schuylerville-S. Stiles, H. Stead, sup. Easton-J. Graves, D. Osgood. North White Creek-J. Harwood, O. Pier, sup. Salem-E. Noble. Greenwich-J. Leonard. Greenfield-C. Fuller, M. Van Auken.* Galway & Rock City-R. Brown, J. Fassett. Charlton—J. Harris.*

Jonesville—T. Seymour.

Halfmoon—J. D. Burnham. Cohoes-C. Barber. Mechanicville & 'Stillwater-S. Mattison, C. E. Gid-

dings. .
Northampton—B. Ayres, A. Wade.
Luzerne—Ezra Sayre, one to be supplied.
Arlington—A. Ford.* POULTNEY DISTRICT-J. Ayres, P. E.

Poultney-G. C. Wells * Granville & East Hebron-B. O. Meeker, T. Kirby Pawlet—C. Meeker. Fort Ann—E. B. Hubbard, O. E. Spicer, C. R. Wilkins, S. Minor, sup.

Argyle—W. A. Miller, J. L. Cook.*

Pittsford & Chittenden-A. C. Rice, M. H. Stewart Brandon-M. Ludlum.* Benson & Hortonville-L. Potter, one to be supplied Orwell-R. H. Robinson.* Ticonderoga-L. D. Sherwood. Schroon-J. Connor, one to be supplied.
Chester & Warrensburgh-J. P. Foster, one to be

supplied. Johnsburg—J. Hall. Whitehall—B. Isbell. East Whitehall-H. H. Smith. Hampton—S. S. Ford.*
Middletown—A. Richards. Manchester-S. W. Clemens. Wallingford-B. Cox.

Castleton, Vt .- W. Gray. Fair Haven-J. E. Bowen.* Troy Conference Academy, J. T. Peck, Principal, R. Z. Mason, Teacher.

BURLINGTON DISTRICT-B. M. Hall, P. E. Burlington-H. L. Starks. Shelburn-H. Dunn. Charlotte-A. Lyon. Ferrisburgh—C. H. Lovejoy.
Vergennes—W. P. Graves.*
Addison & Panton—W. B. Haseltine.*

Addison & Panton—W. B. Hasenme.*

Bridport & Shoreham—A. F. Fenton.

Moriah—J. Thompson.

Crown Point—C. H. Gridley.

Whiting & Cornwall—W. W. Atwater.* Whiting & Cornwall-W. Weybridge-R. T. Wade. Middlebury-T. W. Pierson Leicester & Salisbury—S. Hewes.*
Bristol—W. Ford. Starksboro'-S. Halbert.* Monkton_G S Gold #

Hinesburgh-W. Foster.* -J. S. Hart.* Plattsburg—S. D. Brown. W. Plattsburg—J. M. Wever.

Peru-W. Amer. Chazy-T. Dodgson.* Champlain-N. B. Wood. Beekmantown-A. A. Farr, E. Lyon, sup. Mooers-W. H. Hull. Ellenburgh—To be supplied. Redford-J. Chase.* Saranac-A. Campbell.

Grand Isle-A. G. Shears North Hero-G. H. Townsend.* Alburgh-J. F. Chamberlain.* Isle La Mott-David Marvin Clintonville—D. P. Hulburd.

Jay-P. H. Smith, H. Blanchard, sup. Keene & Saranac-B. S. Burnham. Elizabethtown—C. Liscomb. Essex, N. Y.—S. Colman, H. B. Taylor.* Westport-V. Brown St. Albans District-H. Meeker, P. E.

St. Albans-W. M. Chipp. Fairfax-C. Lyon. n-A. Dickson Essex, Vt.—A. White, * A. S. Cooper, sup. Colchester & Winooski—D. F. Page, E. Crawford. Waterbury & Stowe-J. D. White, J. Haslam -O. Grigg, G. C. Simmons.* Johnson & Waterville -H. S. Smith.*

Bakersfield & Enosburgh-D. H. Loveland, J. Berkshire-M. B. Gregg, * A. C. Rose. * Sheldon-R. H. Brown. Swanton-C. H. Leonard. J. B. Stratten transferred to the New York Confer ence; and stationed at Forsyth street, New York.

Erastus Wentworth, transferred to the Illinois Con-

Not Elders.

FOR LONDON .- On Monday, the 8th instant, the

The Rev. Mr. Gordon, from Lexington, Ky., was

On Saturday, the Henry Clay, packet, Capt. Nye

Rev. Dr. Skinner took his departure in the Boston

The poetry of "Ganesvoort" shows capabilities

LETTER FROM THE WEST INDIES. Aspect of Curacoa-Drought-Singular Destruction of Cocoa We have received the Catalogue for 1845-6. I reports 579 students the past year, and 219 of them Nuts-Taxation-Climate-Invalids. present during the spring term-proof of a fine state Dear Br. Stevens,-In my last, I gave you a few of prosperity. The teachers are as follows :statistics of Curacoa. I wish, however, to say a little Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M., Principal, and Teache more upon this subject. The general face of the of Mental and Moral Science. country is very broken, hilly, and somewhat moun William H. Bussell, A. M., Teacher of Ancie tainous; and the forests of dye woods and mahogany and Modern Languages. with which it was once covered and beautified, hav-Isaac T. Goodnow, A. M., Teacher of Natura ing been entirely removed, it presents an extremely naked, and arid appearance, which excites in the Rev. John H. Twombly, A. B., Teacher of Math mind of the beholder, feelings of melancholy, rather ematics. than emotions of pleasure. Previous to 1820, there Oliver Marcy, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics was no special scarcity of rain: but since that time there have been but five seasons in which there ha been sufficient rain to produce even tolerable crops of corn; consequently, the earth, and almost every species of vegetation, is seared and dry. There are, the English Department. however, as often as once or twice a year, a few suc Frank G. Johnson, Teacher of Penmanship. cessive showers, which replenish the cisterns, and moisten the surface of the earth, and causes vegetation to spring forth as if by magic; but it soon withers, and curls beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun. There are various speculative opinion entertained in regard to what may be the probable Principal, and teacher of mental and moral philoso cause of this dreadful and long continued drought .phy, and natural science. But what is the real cause, is evidently among the secrets of the Almighty-for he alone can tell. In 1837, every cocoa nut tree in the island (about 40-000) was entirely destroyed by a small white insect so minute as scarcely to be discerned by the naked eye, which came simultaneously upon every part of er of ornamental branches. the island. Great efforts were made, and many exthis useful institution are brightening. Its new pedients resorted to, to arrest the progress of these buildings are about finished, and its course of usefuldestroyers, but entirely without success. The cocoa ness will hereafter be much enlarged. nuts which were first attacked, being all destroyed; then almost every other tree, both fruit and ornamental, were either killed, or more or less injured. This almost universal destruction of their fruit trees, particularly the cocoa nut, is regarded as a very great calam-The Rev. Robert Baird, in a sketch of the Life ity, and has been the cause of much suffering, espe- and Labors of Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigne of Gecially among the poor. The date tree, and some neva, author of the "History of the Reformation," other species of the Palm, are occasionally met with, says:but in consequence of the drought, they are entirely fruitless. 1844 was a wet season for Curacoa, and Aime Robert Merle D'Aubigne, born in 1755. He much corn was planted, with high hopes, and fine was the father of three sons, the eldest and the prospects of a plentiful harvest. But after the earing, youngest of whom are respectable merchants in our while it was yet in the milk, grasshoppers without country, one in New York, the other in New Orleans number, like the swarms of Egypt, came upon their The death of this excellent man was most deplora fields, and so entirely consumed their crop, that ble; for he was murdered by the Austrians and Russcarce an ear was left to ripen. And to avoid an ensians, near Zurich, in the autumn of 1799, as he was tire loss, many of the planters cut up their corn close returning from a commercial mission to Constantito the ground, and put it into shocks and stacks, to nople and Vienna. Falling in with these infuriated save the fodder; but even there it was not secure, troops, a day or two after the decisive defeat which and mostly shared the same fate. While these cal the French, under Massena, had given them, he was lamities are pressing with tremendous weight upon inhumanly slain. He left a widow, who, with faith the people, the government of Holland rigorously ex- and courage, contended against adversity, brought last year. The total amount of receipts during the acts its revenue, or tax of one per cent. upon all hab- up well her three sons, gave them all a liberal eduitable buildings. This tax is not one per cent upon cation in the city of their birth, lived to see them far their present value merely, but upon their original advanced in their various careers, and died in peace cost, which, in many instances was very great .- on the 11th of January last, at an age exceeding four And it is felt to be a burden, grievous to be borne; score. Mr. Merle D'Aubigne was born in the year and to avoid which, many good houses in the sub- 1794; he is therefore in his 52d year at present. urbs of the town and in the country, have been un- He is a tall, erect, fine looking man, of dark comroofed, and rendered useless. This system of taxa- plexion, black eyes, and commanding mien. His tion, together with the severity of the drought, has health is by no means good, but his energy is inreduced many from circumstances of wealth and af-domitable. He has just published the fourth volume fluence, to those of comparative poverty. Some, of his admirable History of the Reformation; to comonce valuable plantations, are now wholly deserted; plete this work will require at least two, if not three others are left in the possession of the owner's slaves, or four volumes more." who shirk for themselves the best way they can, while some furnish a few melons, vegetables, and other fruits for the market, and thus yield their owners a little income. In consequence of this state of things, the population has been gradually decreasing for many years, principally by the emigration of free blacks, and others, to Surinam, and the Spanish fered most cruel treatment from the pacha of possessions in South America. To prevent this as far province, for refusing to abandon the Catholic faith as possible, by providing work for the destitute, the and become Mussulmans. Numbers of Catholics in government commenced the experiments of culti- Ghilan have been thrown into prisons, where one of

much greater liberties, than in our Southern States,

and frequently destructive among these islands .-

proximity to each other, the atmosphere is very rare,

and the temperature remarkably uniform. The ther-

mometer seldom varies more than five degrees, from

82 to 87. Its variation is sometimes, however, from

80 to 90; and it has been known to extend from 78

to 92; although these last instances are very uncom-

free from those epidemic diseases which frequently

fever has sometimes visited here, but it is said to

ant in the idea of being sick far from home, and the

bosom of one's friends, dependent upon the cold sym-

pathies of strangers, which influences them to delay,

until neither medicine or a change of climate,

measures to regain that which they have lost.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA. - The English Govern

Yours affectionately,

Curacoa, April 24.

PERSECUTIONS OF CHRISTIANS The Christians residing in Albania have lately sufvating the cochineal, &c., mentioned in my last them, Agostino di Stubla, was chained by the letter, and which will, no doubt, be continued, and and feet, and there died in consequence of the treatprobably increased. But still emigration continues; ment he received. Seven families at Ghilan abjured and as slaveholders are prohibited by law from sell- their faith for Islamism, and were sent to Iskopia, ing their slaves off the island, in the course of a few where twenty-three heads of Catholic families were years they will, no doubt, constitute a majority of the imprisoned on account of contumacy; of these. population. Here, as in all other places where it is seven, unable any longer to bear their sufferings, tolerated, slavery sheds its blighting curse, and withering influence, upon every class of society. The slaves, other sixteen, however, remained firm, and steadhere, however, suffer far less cruelties, and enjoy fastly resolved to sacrifice all for their religion. They are flogged daily, put upon short allowance, when the demand and market price is greater, and and chained to their dungeon walls. Selim Pacha labor vastly more productive. Although Curacoa was so enraged at their firmness, that he made their has suffered more from drought, &c., than all the other families walk from Ghilan to Scopia, an eight days' West India Islands, yet in other respects it is more journey, with their hands bound behind their backs, highly favored than any other. It not only has the sparing neither children nor pregnant women. On best harbor found in the West Indies, but has never their arrival at Scopia, they were also thrown into been visited by earthquakes, which are so common, prison A number of Christian missionaries have also been imprisoned at Scopia, where seven have And it is also entirely free from those violent storms already fallen martyrs to their faith. The Dalmaand dreadful hurricanes, which often sweep over tian papal missionary being among those imprisoned, them with desolating fury. Besides this, the climate the Austrian Consul at Scutari had addressed an ofis extremely fine, and is said to be vastly superior to ficial note to Selim Pacha, demanding his release. that of any other West India Island. Being free from Between thirty and forty Christian families had fled the influence of frequent showers, and from the variable winds common where the islands are in near tling in Michalitsch.

TURKEY.

LITERARY ITEMS.

one year's end to another, and generally ranges from THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND, according to the report of the commissioner, amounted, April 1, 1846. to \$2,070,055.01; and the dividends for the year ending at the same time, amount to \$119,385; which mon. The trade winds are always blowing fresh is about \$1,600 more than the dividend of the prefrom the northeast, which greatly modify the heat ceding year. The number of children, between the of the sun, and renders the climate very delightful, age of 4 and 16 years, is 85,275. The whole and salubrious. The sun is now nearly vertical, and amount paid in dividends from March, 1799, the there is very little, if any, perceptible difference in time when the first dividend was paid, to March, the temperature, from what it was when we arrived 1846, is three millions, two hundred and thirty-seven here in December. This island is almost entirely thousand dollars and fifty-three cents.

The nominations of candidates to succeed Presi prevail in tropical countries. It is true, the yellow dent Day, are getting into the newspapers. Among those that we have heard and read of, are Professors have been of a remarkably mild type, and to have Stillman, Goodrich and Woolsey, and Rev. Drs. Babeen wholly confined to the ships of war. I am informed on good medical authority, that persons afflicted with the scrofula, and pulmonary affection in dozen others have been mentioned. its early stages, coming into this climate from the

MR. PRESCOTT'S History of the Conquest of Mexi-North, can be easily, and permanently cured. But co has been translated into French. Mr. Cooper is the great difficulty is, those who are sick, generally the best known American author in France. Our feel a great reluctance to tearing themselves away native literature should be more extensively placed from home and friends, and country, and going abroad before the French people. They are the most able for health. There is something peculiarly unpleas- of all European nations to appreciate us.

Dr. Giustiniani's Lectures on Popery, produced a deep impression in our city. He is a native of Rome though they may afford them temporary relief, can was educated a priest, but is at present a Methodis yield them any permanent advantage. Life is desir- preacher. He sustained his charges against Popery able, and precious; hence, they who are well, should (and they were startling ones,) by ample evidence be careful to preserve their health; while they who from the best authorities of the system. are sick, should take immediate, and most efficient

LICENSE LAW OF CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature have passed a bill repealing the license law of the last year, and substituting a law which, while it does not prohibit selling, prohibits drinking, and selling to drink, except at taverns. Taverns are by former laws obliged to obtain licences, and the authorities ment are about to establish a Bishopric in Hong who grant those licences, can do it on such terms as they think proper. Kong. The Bishop of London has received \$25,000

from one individual to endow it, and the same sur ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith and inde from another for the foundation of a college; \$40,000 have been received from other sources for the same fatigable peace agent, has left this country for Engby the workingmen of England.

THE TREATY SUBMITTED.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.

Isabella Hill, Preceptress, and Teacher of the Or

Leander Bates, Andrew McKeown, Assistants i

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We have received the catalogue of this seminary

r 1846. The teachers are Henry P. Torsey, M. A.

Andrew Walsh, M. A., teacher of languages and

Miss Hester A. Wentworth, preceptress, and teach-

The number of students is 163. The prospects of

D'AUBIGNE.

"The immediate progenitor of our author

Benjamin G. Ames, assistant.

Charles W. Warren, Teacher of Music.

amental Branches.

We learn from an exchange paper the particulars of the Oregon treaty. It has been approved by the President, (and also, it is said, by the Secretary of State,) and by Mr. Pakenham, and consists substan tially of five articles:

ART. 1. Defines the boundary-49 deg. to Queen Charlotte's Sound, thence southerly through the Straits of Fuca to the Ocean.

ART. 2. The navigation of the Columbia to be free during the continuance of the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. If the Charter be renewed. this provision also to be renewable.

ART. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors north of the 49th degree, to be free to the commerce of both nations. ART. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations

of the Hudson's Bay Company, south of 49th deg. and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.

ART. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49th deg. if they wish to retire within their own territory.

BISHOP HEDDING.

The Christian Advocate and Journal, corrects the report which originated in a Philadelphia secular sheet, of Bishop Hedding's remarks at the Philadelphia Conference. The phrase, "Glory to the Conference." we thought at the time sounded rather singular. The distorted report is entirely contradicted. and was so at the time, by a vote of the Conference.

IMPORTANT TEXT BOOK

Students of Hebrew, especially the numerous pupils of Professor Noyes, of this city, will be gratified to learn that Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, have in press a Hebrew Reader, from the Pen of Mr. Noves which is pronounced by competent judges, an excellent aid to the study of that venerable language.-Professor Noves has been aided in its preparation by the Jewish Rabbi of Boston, a learned foreigner. The book will contain Scripture reading lessons, with the roots and definitions of difficult words on the margin, presenting on each page, beside the reading lesson, the grammar and lexicography of the page

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.—The London Missionary Society held its 52d anniversary on the 14th of May This society supports 470 stations in different parts of the world, with which there are connected 450 churches. It employs among the heathen, 164 Furnpean and native assistants. The number of printing establishments in operation, is 15. Eighteen mi sionaries and their families were sent out during the past year, had been £79,754; the expenditures, £74.

"A CRAZY MAN'S IDEA .- A man who is reputed to be a little crazy, has sent us the following summing up of the controversy between the Northern and Southern Methodist Church, which we throw out for the benefit of those engaged in that contest, hoping it will not be considered an undue interference matters which do not strictly belong to us. He says 'As to the Methodist controversy, it appears to me that the North are contending for the bodies of the slaves, and the South are contending for their souls and the souls of their masters ? ;

We find the above quoted in the Richmond Christian Advocate. There can be no doubt of the "craziness" of the man.

AT THE NATIONAL FAIR, consisting of American man ufactures, recently held in Washington, were exhib

The Lady's Delight, a patent washing machine, that turns out dirty clothes into clean ones, wringing them out; it attracted much attention

A Sewing Machine was admired still more. It was made by Elias Howe, of Cambridge, Mass. It is about as large as a man's hat, and a very beautiful and ingenius piece of mechanism. It was made for the use of tailors, and is sold at \$100. It was comes out in a few minutes a well made coat, but tons, holes, and all. The only sort of work it performs, is stitching, which it does beautifully-the fineness or coarseness of the stitch being regulated at pleasure. It stitches about four times as fast as the same work can be done by hand.

A Portable Stone Grist Mill, received much attention. It makes a barrel of flour in a short time.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE continues to sustain its character with unabated interest. It maintains the right medium between " grave and gay." Waite, Peirce

THE PULPIT.-We have received No's. 4 and 5 of this new work. It is edited by Rev. O. Scott. Besides sermons and sketches of sermons, it contains considerable miscellaneous matter of an interesting character. \$1 per annum.

ALBANY, VT .- Rev. O. S. Morris writes, June 1:-This place is highly favored of the Lord. Gracious showers of reviving grace have been falling profusely upon its inhabitants for a number of months. The hearts of many have been refreshed with the effusions of the Holy Ghost, while more than fifty souls have been happily converted from the service of sin to the living God.

We have listened, with the most tender emotions, to the cries of the wounded, from the frosty headed sinner and from the blooming youth-from the rumdrinker, the Sabbath-breaker, and from the notorious swearer; and our ears have been saluted with the glad sound of "the shouts of those redeemed from their sins."

Some of the chief corner stones of the fabric of Universalism have fallen from that dangerous position, and have become "lively stones in the building of God," and the infidel fabric now trembles to its sandy foundation.

Forty have already been added to the society, of such as we hope will be saved in glory. Many others are almost persuaded to become Christians, and we are expecting the blessed work has but just commenced. Our united prayer is, "Ride on, King Jesus! O! ride on!"

FAYETTE CIRCUIT .- Rev. B. B. Foster writes, June 10:-Permit me to say to the friends of Zion, that we are prospering on this circuit. We have erected a meeting house in East Livermore, for the convenience of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was dedicated May 14,—sermon by Rev. E. Robinson, text Haggai 2:9. The exercises were extreme ly interesting; the sermon was well adapted to the occasion, very applicable, and made a favorable impression upon all who heard it. May the Lord impart to them his blessing, and may many sinners be converted to God in the house they have erected to his name. During the past winter and spring, God has been pleased to revive his work in this circuit. About seventy have joined the church on probation. Among the number are several heads of families, and quite a number of interesting young people. May God help them to seek for the old paths, and walk therein. Amen.

MISSIO Br. Stevens,—Wing article from the

ing article from the per? The project inate in New English year, within the total the transmission of the person o will be sustained. sionary spirit of al good work, and w appreciated, until Sabbath schools an It ought to be cont not be, we fear, un increased. I wish circulate it in the

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upon the patrona; 25,000 subscribers Missionary Advoca f missionary intel ly important to the feasible plan for th cheap missionary for in various port Missionary Board, and directed the the first year of reached about 16 per sustained itsel sionary treasu that the paper m siring to meet the before the close raise our subscrip meeting of the Pu fied in this statem ing numbers sinc ing them, however We regret to be for a permanent our subscription li

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ites, June 1:-

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oster writes, June nds of Zion, that We have erected , for the conveninurch, which was ev. E. Robinson, extreme well adapted to ard it. May the , and may many house they have

e past winter and revive his work in joined the church are several heads interesting young seek for the old

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

Stevens,-Will you call attention to the follow ale from the last number of above named pa-The project for publishing this paper, did orige in New England. 4800 were circulated the year, within the New England Conferences. to this time, not more than 2300 of the second vol-to this time, not more than 2300 of the second vol-e are taken. The paper was called for on all es, and we hope, for the honor of the church, it be sustained. We believe it has aided the miswill be sustained.

sinary spirit of all who have read it. It is doing a sood work, and we shall not believe it is properly reciated, until 12,000 are distributed among the bath schools and churches this side of New York. ought to be continued at its present size, but it can hought to be confined at its present size, but it early not be, we fear, unless the subscription list is greatly mereased. I wish you would urge the preachers to circulate it in the congregations, &c., of their charge.

G. C. R.

SHALL THE ENLARGEMENT BE PERMA-NENT!

We have uniformly stated that this must depend pon the patronage we receive. Nothing short of 5,000 subscribers will justify the continuance of the sionary Advocate its present size. It seems to be enerally admitted, that a more general circulation issionary intelligence among our people is greatimportant to the interests of the cause of missions Methodist Episcopal church; and as the most isible plan for the accomplishment of this object, a eap missionary periodical has been urgently called or in various portions of our work. With a convicsionary Board, more than a year ago, authorized directed the publication of this paper. During and directed the publication of this paper. During the first year of its existence, our subscription list reached about 16,500. With this patronage the paper sustained itself, and brought a nett profit into the missionary treasury of rising three hundred dollars. desire having been expressed, in several quarters, hat the paper might be enlarged, and strongly de-aring to meet the wishes of its patrons, we ventured fore the close of the first volume to state, upon individual responsibility, that if friends would se our subscription list up to 25,000, their desire eeting of the Publishing Committee, we were justi-ed in this statement, and authorized to make a conitional pledge to that effect. In each of our succeeders since, we have kept the proposition for enlargement before our readers; always remindhowever, that it must be understood to be We regret to be obliged to state that the prospect

for a permanent enlargement, is not so favorable as we had reason to anticipate. Up to the first of May, nor subscription list did not reach 10,000; and, judgthe past, we can hardly calculate upon than 12,000 by the time this number will be at out. In view of the present number of subscriers, and the prospect before us, we had almost con-inded to fall back, with this number, upon our origmal size. But having taken counsel of some mem-bers of our Board, we have, with some hesitation, derided to issue at least one number more of the same as those of our last three. It now becomes our that unless our orders during the ensuing month come in so rapidly as to warrant the expectation that 000 subscribers will be obtained, our number for John will be of its former size. At the same time we renew the pledge, in good faith, that so soon as our subscription list will warrant it, the paper shall permanently enlarged.
This enterprise, could not at first, have received

sanction of our Board, but with the fullest expecthe sanction of our Board, but with the tutlest expec-tation that the avails of the paper would meet the necessary expenses of its publication. We cannot, therefore, assume the responsibility of involving the society in any pecuniary obligations on its account. We frankly confess our mortification that there should be even the probability of a failure in securing the amount of subscribers required for the contemplated enlargement. To you, brethren in the ministry, and to the friends of missions generally, we look for the prevention of so mortifying a result. Shall it be said, that with a church membership of more than six hundred thousand, and rising three thousand ministerial agents in the field, we have failed to obtain 25,000 subscribers to the only missionary periodical published under the patronage of the M. E. Church? We are unwilling to believe that such a failure is possible; and yet from present prospects, we are induced to fear it is even probable.

But we must not, we will not despond. Peradventure the change of preachers, which has recently taken place in several of the conferences, may have had some effect in delaying the orders for the paper. so, we may yet receive them, and our desired obt may yet receive th a, and our desired object be imately secured. We will still continue to hope; meanwhile, we most earnestly beseech the lovers of missions, East, West, North, and South, to make a strong and united effort to increase our patronage There is scarcely a circuit, or station, that might not easily furnish eight subscribers; and there are many that could send us hundreds. Bear with us, brethrea if we are somewhat importunate in this matter. have no personal interests to subserve, other than those which are, or ought to be common to all. Our editorial services are performed gratuitously, and these, in addition to other duties, sufficiently onerous in themselves. But we complain not of this extra laif we may thereby contribute something toward furnishing our people with a missionary periodical adapted to their wants and circumstances.

In closing, we may just remark, that more than hird of our patronage for the past year was from the New England Conferences. We regret to say that thus far we have received orders from our agent in Boston for little more than half the number of subibers that were served with the first volume .-We cannot afford to be deserted by New England; and it must not be forgotten that the Missionary Advocate is her own offspring. To say the least, the project of publishing such a paper originated with her. We hope the friends of missions in the New agland Conferences will not flag in their support of paper; but that they will continue to send in their ers to George C. Rand, our agent in Boston, until there shall be a great advance upon the last year's

THE CHINA PROPOSITION.

It is now about one year since an excellent and re

sponsible brother in this city made a proposition at one of our anniversaries, to be one of a requisite number to pledge each the sum of one hundred dollars, for ten successive years, for the special object of the establishment of a Methodist Mission in Chi-This proposition received one response on the Since then it has been responded to by six other persons. Three of these were announced at the late missionary meeting of the New Jersey Conerence. One from the same Conference had hor ored the proposition before; so this small conference now stands in the elevated position of being a shareholder, in this China stock, to the amount of four thousand dollars. But justice requires us to say, that to five individuals this honor mainly belongs, two of whom united in taking a share. Still, the conference must feel itself honored in having within its lumits such noble examples of true missionary zeal. It is due also to the New York Conference to say. due also to the New York Conference hat by three individual responses to our proposition, the is a shareholder in the same stock to the amount of three thousand dollars. We think, though we are positively certain, that one share has been taken within the limits of the Providence Conference, and other within those of the Philadelphia Conference From the two conferences last named, we are not rithout strong hope of considerable accessions to ou list of respondents. As yet we have not a single sponse from the large and wealthy cities of Balt more, Philadelphia, and Boston. May we not rea-sonably and confidently indulge the hope that these three cities, so noted for Christian liberality, will add at least a dozen names to the list of the practical friends of this proposition? And will not New York, e great commercial emporium of the United States h us with half a dozen more ? Thirty thousand llars, to be paid in ten annual instalments, is the sition! And this, for the special object of on in China, to be under the supervision of the M. E. Church! Nearly one-third of this stock has lready been taken; but on the condition that the mission shall be established. Shall this noble propthon fail for the want of twenty more responsib names to our list? It cannot be, it must not be, and we hope soon to hear a united response saying it shall not be! Let this proposition be promptly met, and we have secured at once a comfortable support for e missionaries in China for ten years to come. This will be a sufficient length of time for a fair, and, we doubt not, successful experiment.

And now we would ask those persons possessing wealth, and especially those who have risen to their present ample possessions by virtue of a character for which they are entirely indebted to Christianity, to what object can you appropriate a thousand dol-

lars of your abundant means, with which you will be better satisfied at the close of life, and in the day of judgment, than to this? We beg you to look at this way to Point Isabel, to meet her husband.

Should the other annual conferences extend the same favor to this proposition, in proportion to their numerical and pecuniary strength, that New Jersey has done, we might just as easily send eight mission aries to China as three. Now, brethren, for the thirty pledges! or eighty, if you prefer it; but not less than thirty!! Let them be forthcoming without delay! Then will we say to the men who are only waiting the hidding of the objects. Considerable to the English neet, which has been increased, is very precarious.

It is also rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take the possession of the whole Mexican coast; and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Com. Sloat's squadron is somewhat diminished by the return of old Iron Sides to the waiting the hidding of the objects. message of mercy to some at least of the perishing Stockton, give a good account of himself. joice in Him "who will have all men to come to the knowledge of the truth and be saved."

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Dear Br. Stevens,—I am desired to give notice in the Herald, that there will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Newbury Biblical Institute, at Newbury, on Monday of the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is particularly requested. Claremont, June 17.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Tract Distribution.-The report of the London Trac Society, at its recent anniversary, states that it has distributed during the past year, four hundred and twenty millions of tracts, and received into its treasury, \$222,688,84.

An Availing Sermon .- Rev. L. Giustiniani, D. D. An Availing Sermon.—Rev. L. Giustiniani, D. D., an Italian missionary in the service of the American Protestant Society, who some years since, renounced the Catholic religion, came to this country, and is now devoting himself to an exposure of the errors of his former faith. We are informed that he preached recently at Reading, Pa., where a Catholic church was to be consecrated on the second Sunday of the present month, with such effect, that the congregation, upon the arrival of Bishop Kendric, refused to convey to him the land, and consequently that the church was not consecrated.

Home Missions,-It appears by the last annual report of the American home Missionary Society, (which is sustained by the united contributions of Presbyterian and Congregational churches.) that \$77,575 were contributed from New England, and \$47,549 out of New England. This shows almost two-thirds of the whole receipts of that great national so- doubted. In this plan the Texas question was slurred overciety, accruing from the Congregational churches of New Eng-

British and Foreign Bible Society.—At the recent by some well informed parties. meeting of this Society in London, it was reported, that the receipts for the year had amounted to \$445,354. Great success had attended the efforts of its distributing agents in vari-to form a quorum. Paredes is waiting for the meeting of Conous countries, and especially in France, where seven eights of gress to get permission to leave the seat of government at the its colporteurs were those who had formerly been Roman head of 10,000 men-avowedly for the Rio Grande-but the

of Brooklyn, New York, in his speech on the slavery question, The death of the Archbishop was a heavy blow to the mon-

Political Items.

Inquirer says, 17th inst.:

It has been agreed that the Tariff bill shall be debated in the House until two weeks from Monday next.

It is thought that the session will then terminate early in

He looks to the mediation of England.

Mr. Buchanan and the Treaty.-We see it stated in Ex. News Letter. Mr. Buchanan and the Treaty.—We see it stated in some of the Whig papers, that Mr. Buchanan did not coincide with the President in the cley of submitting the British proposal in regard to Orego: the Senate. We are enabled, on good authority, to deny control of the cabinet, not only approves of the course of the President in taking this step, but also approves of the terms of the eabinet, not only approves of the terms of the message which accompanied the proposal of the British Minister.—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, of the 10th instant.

Gen. Taylor has already been nominated at Trenton, N. J., and in New York also-by what party, it does not appear-as

Gen. Scott and the War Department .- The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Marcy, has been published at length. An examination of this correspondence has served to deepen our conviction of the impolicy of making our military chieftains candidates for high civil offices. Genour military chieftains candidates for high civil offices. General Scott is afraid to leave Washington to assume the command of the troops for the conquest of Mexico, lest his enemies at the seat of government should somehow injure him in his absence. To be sure, he has not received any written or ders to assume this command, but the express verbal orders of the President to that effect had been given. The General, not having prulence enough to conceal his suspicions and fears, writes to the Secretary a somewhat saucy letter, which the secretary lays before the President, and which induces him to recall his expressed desire to have General Scott take the command of the army of invasion; and thus the matter now stands. If General Scott had acted simply as a military man, with no eye to future politica, preferment, we do not believe with no eye to future politica. preferment, we do not believe that any misunderstanding would have occurred between him and President Polk or his cabinet; but as it is, we fear the difficulty will prove irreconcilable, to the embarrassment of the government and, perhaps, to the lasting injury of Geu. Scott.

—Traveller.

556 towns in the State. Of these 528 voted no license and 104 license. Of the former, voting no license, 382 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 64 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 64 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 65 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 65 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 66 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 67 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 68 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 69 gave majorities of 48,101, a

from Washington states that Mr. Corwin came from a sick bed, vices in India. Is it wonderful that the immense pauper classes but not in time to vote.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Jenness, Semple,

Not Voting-paired off-Mr. Atchison. Absent-Messrs. Barrow, Bright, Corwin, Crittenden.

Refused to Vote-Mr. Westcott. The Oregon Treaty Ratified.-We learn by Telegraphic despatch that the Oregon Treaty was ratified on Thursday, by a vote of 41 to 14-majority 27. The Senate was full, Mr. James Perkins, and the dwelling house of Mr. Henry but Mr. Jarnagin, of Tenn., refused to vote, under instructions from the Legislature of his State to consent to no com-

Summary of Intelligence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-PAREDES WITH A POWERFUL ARMY, WILL MARCH FOR MATAMORAS-GEN. BRAVO PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AD INTERIM-NEUTRAL CONSULS PROTESTING AGAINST THE BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday 16th. Dates from Vera Cruz, to June 1st, have been received at

Charleston, by the way of Havana. The Consuls of the neutral nations, resident at Vera Cruz had protested against the blockade of that port. The Mexican Congress met on the 27th ult. Ex-Presi-

dent Bustamente, being appointed President of the same. It is generally believed he will be elected President. It is said that Paredes will march over to Matanoras, at the head of a strong army, the largest portion composed of the body of troops called the reserve. The time of his depart- not good, and if it has failed, (and we believe it has,) its notes ure with this army is already fixed, but has not been made will not sell for more than half price. public. General Bravo will occupy the Presidential chair, ad

emain in the worst condition. The Mexican government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which was believed could hardly a new field of labor, and explain to them how it is that, after e obtained, as the clergy are not able to pay the amount having denounced the war one week, as a bloody war to exof \$90,000 monthly, already demanded by the Govern-tend and perpetuate slavery, the next week he enlists as a volment; and, on the other hand, the actual condition of the unteer in it." several States is not such as to expect from them any re-

New Orleans papers to the 10th inst., have been received in this city, in which we find the following:

Gen. Taylor's son has left New Orleans for Matamoras with his father's Brevet commission of Major General.

proposition in all its bearings—ponder it in your hearts
—search in all honesty to know the will of God in this matter, and then act accordingly.

Should the other annual conferences extend the precarious.

waiting the bidding of the church, Go, and carry the United States, still he will, no doubt, when joined by Captain

The principal portion of the American fleet are now at Jolaverd; and the St. Mary's, Falmouth, and n small brig are

cruizing before Tampico.

Mr. Walker has issued orders to grant clearances at Matamoras, thus throwing open Northern Mexico to American manufactures.

The Two Battles.—The official report of the American los in the battles of the 8th and 9th, -that is, that of the Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma—shows it to have been much less than at first represented. In the battle of the 8th, we find that but nine men on the American side were killed and forty-fou were wounded. Fourteen horses were killed and four wounded. In the battle of the 9th, the number of Americans killed was thirty-nine-wounded eighty-two. Twenty horses were killed and nineteen wounded. Gen. Taylor makes the loss of the enemy even greater than what was reported in the first rumors of the affairs. The force opposed to him he estimates at six thousand men—Arista in his despatches sets them down at three thousand: and the loss in killed and wounded Taylor makes one thousand-Arista a little over two hundred. But there is every reason to believe that Taylor is nearer the truth than his worsted opponent, who has every motive to conceal the extent of his damage.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th contains the fol-

We have been gratified by an interview with Mr. Dimond, our former Consul at Vera Cruz, who sailed from that city in the U.S. steamship Mississippi. He informs us that Santa Anna's arrival was daily expected, by many persons at Vera Cruz, and that the country was ripe for his reception.

The Federalists were unable to make head against the Gov. ernment by themselves; but when joined by Santa Anna's adherents, the success of the two combined could scarcely be nothing being said about it. Mr. Dimon thought it quite probable that Santa Anna and Almonte would arrive at Vera Cruz by the next steamer from Havana-this, however, was doubted

better opinion seemed to be that his force was designed for his Dr. Cox on the Epistle to Philemon .- Rev. Dr. Cox, own protection.

in the General assembly, gave his opinions concerning Onesimus in the following terms, as reported by the New York Obnating the schemes of that faction. With him the hopes of the monarchists have died.

The Departments are pronouncing against Paredes in every which has been shed on that subject by the star that shines on this candlestick, (Mr. Barnes,) I knew that doulos does not mean slave; it is the generic term for servitude, and I presume Onesimus was a hired servant or apprentice, and was running away from his boulds—breaking his contract as an apprentice or an hired servant, when Paul sent him back.

The Departments are pronouncing against Paredes in every direction. His heavy demands upon the churches and the States have rendered him more unpopular than before. It is not thought he can maintain his power for any considerable length of time.

Quick Work.-The New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the session early in the Summer of last season, decided on establishing an Academy, to be located in Northfield, near the village of Sanbornton The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bridge. The friends in that place had offered to provide a building at their own expense. The work of building com-menced July 10. Solomon's Temple was erected with a little less noise than this, perhaps, but not in less time, for on the 3d of September following a building of brick, 72 by 42 and two stories high, was opened for instruction, and 100 students were Mr. Polk is confident that the war will terminate in sixt in attendance. In this case there was liberality worthy of a good cause. We are glad to learn that such efforts have been crowned with success in that the school is well patronized.—

his cheek.'

The Great Railroad .- The passage of a bill granting a charter to the Boston, Middletown, New Haven and New York Railroad, with the privilege of crossing the river by a bridge at Middletown, by the Legislature of Connecticut,

be completed in the course of a few years.

Extravagance-Duke of Wellington .- May 14, 1814. The Yeas and Nays in the Senate on the Oregon the English House of Commons voted to Wellington the nice Question .- From the correspondence of the New York Her- sum of £400,000; at another time the additional sum of £4. ald, we take the following account of the division in the Sen- 000 a year for three lives, adding to this, by way of donative ate upon the Oregon proposition of Mr. Pakenham. A letter \$3,400,000, with a salary of \$20,000 per annum for his ser-

of the country complain? State Country compains:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisians, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Tuney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—38.

New Massrs, Allen, Albert, Breece, Country compains:

Extraordinary Marriage.—The Attakapas Gazette, mentions an extraordinary marriage that was celebrated in the church of St. Martin, at 7 o'clock in the morning of May 23d. The groom was 91 years of age, and the bride in the white robe and veil, was in her 101st year. Both, without serious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first commurious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had been made between them sixty-

five years ago. New Hampshire .- The Light Infantry company at Concord, N. H., have volunteered their services to go to Mexico, when their services shall be required.

A fire occurred at Portsmouth steam factory on Monday of last week; damage about \$3,000; and on Tuesday, the barn of Bright were entirely consumed. The peace convention at Concord, was continued for two

days, Thursday and Friday of last week. Massachusetts.-Since the first of April, there have

arrived at the port of Boston, about 4700 immigrants, from Eu rope and the provinces.

Fletcher Webster has been appointed by the city fathers to eliver the city Fourth of July Oration at Boston.

Connecticut.—The number of cotton mills in Con necticut, is 167; value of cotton goods of all kinds, manufactured, \$3,023,326; capital invested, \$3.312,450; hands employed, 5,362. Rev. Leonard Bacon has accepted an invitation to deliver a

discourse on Civil and Religious Liberty, in New Haven, Conn., on the fourth of July.

Several resolutions have been passed in the Connecticut

Legislature, relative to the New York and Hartford Railroad the most important give permission to the Company to begin the road when \$200,000, shall have been subscribed, instead of \$1,000,000, as provided in the charter.

New York .- Thompson's Reporter says, the note of the Canal Bank, of Lockport, are not redeemed at the Captain Clay .- The Louisville Journal of Saturday

interim.

announces that Capt. Cassius M. Clay has arrived in that city at the head of his company on his way to Texas. The Cincinnati Herald says:- "Doubtless Captain Clay will inform his readers of the True American of his intention to occupy

> In advance of the Mail.-At Washington, the other day, a man came to the door of the House of Representatives, and inquired for the member from Oregon.

> The national debt of France amounts to 8,000,000-000 tranes, or about £333,000,000 sterling.

The Duke of Wellington has completed his seventy-seventh year, he having been born May 1, 1769.

of mounted volunteers, raised in Louisiana by Gen. Saunders, is bitterly complained of. The volunteers held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions, warmly complimenting General Gaines, and as warmly denouncing the Secretary

In the Auburn penitentiary are a father and three sons, the youngest only fourteen years of age.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.

AT NEW YORK. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEWS STILL PACIFIC.

TRIUMPH OF THE CORN BILL—BIRTH OF A

PRINCESS—THE MARKETS GENERALLY DECLINING—COTTON ON THE ADVANCE—ESCAPE OF PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE, &c., TRIUMPH OF THE CORN BILL-BIRTH OF A

Cotton was firm and advancing under the influence of the The Money Market was dull, and the corn trade had not im-

Queen Victoria gave birth to a Princess-ber fifth childon the 25th ult.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 28th, after a pleasant

tory to the British Government, having formed a controversy in the English and American press, we have the satisfaction of stating, upon the highest authority, that such notice has been given, and that the Great Western carries out, on her present trip, the answer of the British Government, which, we have reason to believe, is of a conciliatory and friendly char-

The Corn importation bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 47. All uncertainty as to its final passage had been removed.

The news of the war with Mexico orented into

in London and Liverpool. The accounts of the potatoe crop in Ireland are, on the whole encouraging.

Prince Louis Bonaparte has escaped from prison in the dis-

and the second reading, after a debate of three nights, was passed by a majority of 47. This places the success of the measure, in its future stages, beyond the probability of doubt.

The committee is fixed for the 11th of June.

Fearful collision at Liverpool.—The Mersey, on the night of Monday last was the scene of a melancholy accident. Off the magazines, the Rambler, steamer, from Sligo, with 250 passengers, and a great number of cattle on board, came in collision with the Nymph, leaving Liverpool for Newry. The result was the loss of 21 lives and the wounding of a score more. Some of the Rambler's passengers were killed on the spot, and others were drowned in the stream. The vessel was subsequently run on shore. The night was dark. The affair is undergoing investigation.

The markets in every part of the country will be line. I have affected by the second reading of the Corn Bill in the Lords, ference appointed.

Mr. Dix called up the warehousing bill, and occup

The Government has summoned Lord Heytesbury to London to support the corn bill in the Lords' committee.

In Ulster, the laboring classes are suffering as severely fro the want of potatoes as in the South or West. The accounts of the new potato crop in Ireland are generally

encouraging.

The hay harvest is unusually forward, and in some section the cutting has already commenced. A fatal affray occurred a few days back at Birdhill, Tipper

up possession, but, supported by the peasantry, who blockaded the house, refused. The police fired and shot two of his ser A youth aged 17 years died recently in the hospital of Navan

of glanders, which he had contracted from a borse which he attended. The infection was received by the boy through a slight cut on one of his fingers. BY THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The latest dates received are-Calcutta, April 7; Madras

13; Bombay, 15; China, March 29.

The Bombay Times, of April 15, has the following brief summary of the news:—The last fortnight has proved perfectly barren of intelligence. The Commander-in-Chief, like the Governor General, has quitted the Punjaub; the British garrison remains inactive at Lahore, where the people are conductson remains inactive at Lahore, where the people are conducting themselves with propriety; but there seems a considerable

amount of turbulence up and down throughout the country.

The people in the Western India were beginning to suffe from scarcity, mainly brought about by the deficiencies of last season's rains. Cholera was spreading amongst the natives, the following Saturday.

Ledin generally is quiet. Some failures of European houses

WASIP MEETING ON SIGNATURE AND AND SIGNATURE amount of turbulence up and down throughout the country. connected with Bombay have occurred. The weather is unu-

ligion of travellers should be stated in their passports, have been revoked, that this is the only concession that could be obtained on the Danube, and often was granted, in order not to injure the very extensive commercial intercourse along the frontiers of the Erzgebridge, and especially of Lusatia and

Congressional.

In Senate, June 11, the House amendment reducing the number of Major Generals to one, instead of two, and of Brigadiers, from four, as proposed in that bill, to two, was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 22.

The amendment cutting down the rations of the army officers was strenuously opposed by Mr. Benton.

The amendment was rejected, and the Senate went into executive session.

tive session.

The House of Representatives went to work in good earnest in Committee of the Whole, on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The original bill as it came from the committee of ways and Amendments were adopted in two items of pay and provisions, making an increase of upwards of \$1,200,000.

The number of petty officers, scamen, boys, &c., is to be increased from 7,500 to 10,000.

The Senate adjourned without action upon Mr. Pakenbam's proposition.

proposition.

In Senate, June 12, a bill providing for the purchase and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court, among the several States and Territories, came up in its order. Mr. Benton opposed the bill with some warmth, and he went against the whole system of book huying and book printing by Congress. It was a disgraceful fact that members of Congress had received books that cost the government \$250, which they afterwards sold for \$10.

Mr. Asbley defended the bill, and after some further remarks, the subject was nostronged.

the subject was postponed.

The Senate, then a little after one o'clock, on motion of Mr.

In the Senate, then a little after one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Berrien, went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. T. B. King, from the committee on naval affairs, obtained leave to report a bill to authorize and require the Secretary of the Navy to enter into certain contracts for the transportation of the United States mails in ocean

steamers.

Mr. Schenck obtained leave to make a report from the committee appointed to inquire how the seal of confidence imposed by law, and heretofore uniformly preserved, in relation to the expenditure of the secret service fund, came to be broken; and how Charles J. Ingersoll obtained the information thereto which he had communicated to the House and to the public.

T. Spilstead—W. A. Clapp—L. Pierce—E. Smith—I. B. Metcali—P. Wood—L. Harris 2d—S. W. Daw (all right)—L. Packard—J. Jones—D. H. Miller—J. B. Truman—J. W. P. Jordan—B. M. Livermore—W. Bardwell—T. Sherman—L. W. Blood—B. Mudge—J. Mather—J. French (your papers have been sent to Plymouth, Ms.)—Henry Chapin (all right)—O. H. Eastman (fixed.)

The Duke of Wellington has completed his seventy-seventh year, he having been horn May 1, 1769.

A correspondent of the Traveller, in Livingston county, western New York, says there is a prospect of a great abundance of apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, in that neighborhood.

The Buse having been were proper and merely recommends the publication of the record of proceedings of the committee, and all the testimony taken before them, leaving it for the House to draw its own inferences from the facts, and adopt such measures as it may deem proper.

L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., 1 pkge by Cheney; Levi Lunenburg, Ms., 1 pkge by Forbes; H. E. Sewell, Lunenburg, Ms., 1 pkge by Bigelow, to be left at Putman's store; Rev. John Clark, Springfield, Vt., 1 pkge by Porter,

The Senate did not sit June 13.

The House have been most of the day on the National Appropriation bill.

The vote for the Sectional Dock at Philadelphia prevailed by a large vote—80 to 65—in committee, over the Balance Dock of Alderman Gilbert, and also over the Stone Dock.

Mr. McKay submitted an amendment which was agreed to—ayes 54, noes 56—that after the termination of the war with Mexico, the personnel of the Navy shall be reduced to 7.500.

7,500.

In Senate, June 15, Mr. Allen rose and having been recognized by the Chair, read his abdication of the post of chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cass passed high compliments on Mr. Allen.

The Senate accepted Mr. Allen's resignation.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the Supplementary Bill was taken up.

up.
The Senate insisted on its amendment, and Messrs. Dix,
Webster, Westcott and Mangum, were appointed a committee
to confer with the House.
Mr. McDuffie made a speech against carrying the mails to

CAPE OF PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE, &c., &c.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on the morning of the 15th inst. at 10 1-2 o'clock, having sailed on the 30th ult. She has made her voyage is exteen days, and brought out 117 passengers.

The general tenor of the news is favorable, although no violent changes are noticed. Political and commercial affairs are returning to that quiet state so necessary to success.

Cotton was few and advancing under the influence of the Cotton was few and advancing under the influence of the recession.

The President states that the increase of revenue rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, can be met by reducing the

The President states that the increase of revenue rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, can be met by reducing the duties to a revenue standard, imposing duties on free articles, and modifying the duties on others.

Additional authority is asked for the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$12,000,000.

An Executive message was also received, which was understood to be the Oregon treaty.

In the House, Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution embedding a pre-

the rules, in order to introduce a resolution embodying a pro-test against the treaty in progress for the settlement of the Or-

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 28th, after a pleasant passage of twelve days.

When off Holyhead she communicated by telegraph, to that station, the important news which had reached New York from Mexico, relative to the hostile positions and movements of the United States and Mexican armies. The news was immediately expressed to London by Wilmer & Smith, reaching there in six hours after boarding her.

The Great Western arrived out in the afternoon of the 21st, after a passage of 13 1-2 days.

THE OREGON NOTICE.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times says—The question of whether or not the President of the United States had given the notice respecting the joint occupation of the Oregon territory.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 28th, after a pleasant the reacty in progress for the settlement of the Oregon question.

The resolution and preamble assumes that this is a question proper for the action of the whole Legislative power; for the attentives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them, therefore.

They cessure the President and Seuate for executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclave, by which to hide their proceedings from public under the midnight veil.

On his motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were 35, nays 156. So the motion was lost.

The House there went into committee, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Pilsbury, from Texas, defended the act of annexation, and the movement leading thereto, from the assaults of Mr. Culver, made yesterday.

Cuiver, made yesterday.

In Senate, June 17, Mr. McDuffie was elected Chairman of

the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Haywood reported the House bill to recede Alexandria
to Virginia, and recommended its rejection.

The Senate then passed into Executive session. The Senate then passed into Executive session.

In the House, the amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were taken up and a protracted debate ensued on an appropriation to pay the Wyandots for certain improvements upon their land in Ohio, in abandoning the same in conformity to the treaty of 1844. The amendment was concurred with.

The printing of the testimony before the Webster Impeachment committee was ordered.

In Secretary Secretary 1844. Houston, of the Military committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, and for other purposes.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen for abolishing Executive sessions, was rejected—ayes 13, noes 35.—At 1 o'clock the Senate passed into Executive session.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff

guise of a workman.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill—Mr. Cobb in the chair. The bill reported from the committee of ways and means by Mr. Seaborn Jones, was opposed by Messers. McClean and Erdman, of Penn., and Mr. Young, of Ky., obtained the floor, who gave way to a motion to take and the second reading, after a debate of three nights, was up the Invalid Pension Bill.

In the Senate, June 19, the vote upon the ratification of the second reading.

subsequently run on shore. The night was dark. The affair is undergoing investigation.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—The improvement in the manufacturing districts, which we noticed in our last report has not been maintained.

The markets in every part of the country will be more or less affacted by the second reading of the Corn Bill in the Lords.

Mr. Dix caned up the warenousing bill, and occupied an hour in explaining its provisions.

In the House, Mr. Brickerhoff submitted a resolution to print the whole of the testinony in the case of Ingersoll versus Webster, but the House refused to receive it.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF. Mr. McKay submitted a resolution, in the usual form, to terminate the debate to reduce the tariff, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., which was laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 68.

The tariff bill was then taken up in committee of the whole.
Mr. Young, of Ky., defended the protective system, which he said all experience had proved to be the system best adopted. He contended that a protective tariff, while it gave encouragement to the labor of our own people, reduced the prices of the articles protected, by encouraging a domestic competition in their production.

A fatal affray occurred a few days back at Dirami, appearing any, originating in resistance to the law. A farmer finamed to size of the production.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen followed in an elaborate history of the productive system. He

Mr. Robert Date Owen followed in an elaborate history of the progress of manufactures and of the protective system. He advocated the proposed reduction.

Mr. Collins, of New York, followed on the same side, and attributed the low price of bread stuffs to the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Ramsey closed the debate of the day in a short speech in support of the present tariff.

Notices. NOTICE.

CAMP MEETING ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

sually cool for the middle of April.

Accounts from the frontiers of Bohemia states that the Saxon Government has remonstrated in Vienna against the decree on Government has remonstrated in vienna against the decree of Government has remonstrated

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Henry Nutter, Deering, N. H.
Rev. J. F. Eaton, North Lyman, N. H.
Rev. J. A. Scarritt, W. Plymouth, N. H.
Rev. J. L. Slason, Methuen, Mass.
Rev. Isaac W. Huntley, New Alstead, N. H.
Rev. George S. Dearborn, Piermont, N. H.
Rev. Moses Chase, Murlboro', Ct.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. SPRINGFIELD Otis & C. Factories, July 25 26 SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT - SECOND QUARTER. Chester V. & Montgomery, Aug West Parish, eve, " Westfield, " at O., Granville, eve,

26 27

Beckett, Blandford C. & N., Westfield, Leyden & Ber-nardston, at L., Aug. 19 20 Greenfield & Gill, Greenfield & Gill, at C., " 28
Williamsburg, Aug. 1 2
Northampton
Factories, " 2 Greenfield & Gill, at Gill, ev., "
Cabotvillee, "
Chicopee, eve, "
South Hadley, "
W. Springfield, Oct.
Pincheon street, afternoon, "
Union St., eve, "
Wilbraham, " Cummington & Savoy, at S., Cummington, eve, Chesterfield, Wilbraham, Jenksville, Coleraine, Buckland & Shelb Ludlow, S. Wilbraham, Wales & Mun-Pelham, Belchertown & Aug. 22 23 son, at M., eve, "
S. Belchertown, "
W. Brookfield & Ware, Granby, at B., eve, Three Rivers,

Enfield, Prescott, Athol & Dana, at A., eve, " Southampton, Sept. Southampton, Sept Hatfield & Deer-field, at H., eve, " Northampton, Aug. Cabotville, June 23. A. D. SARGEANT, P. E.

COMMUNICATIONS.

L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., 1 pkge by Cheney; Levi Lamb, Newburyport, Ms., 1 pkge by Forbes; H. E. Sewell, Lunenburg, Ms., 1 pkge by Bigelow, to be left at Purman's store; Rev. John Clark, Springfield, Vt., 1 pkge by Porter, to be left at Parker's Tawern; Rev. J. S. Rust, Rochester, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. John Clark, Springfield, Vt.; Rev. B. Burnham, S. Corinth, care of Rev. Z. Twitchell, Chelsea, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. C. Clark, Springfield, Vt.; Rev. A. Webater, Barre, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; Rev. R. Twitchell, Chelsea, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; P. Frost, Craftsbury, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; P. Frost, Craftsbury, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; P. Frost, Craftsbury, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; R. W. Perkins, Berlin, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; R. W. Perkins, Berlin, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; R. W. Granger, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge in pkge to Rev. J. Clark, Springfield; Rev. N. Tainter, Chilmark, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch, care of H. & C. Bradley, Holmea' Hole, Ms.; J. Willace, Harrington, Me., 1 pkge left on board sch. Nichtouce, Capt. Strout, India street; Rev. S. S. Mathews, E. Salisbury, Ms., 1 pkge left at E. R. R. Depot; Rev. W. Turkington, E. Harrwick, Ms., 1 pkge taken at store; E. Hart, Hartford, Ct., 1 pkge left at B. B. Mussey's; Nafis & Cornish, N. York, 1 pkge by Adams; Rev. S. Holman, Warren, N. H., 1 pkge by Cheney to Concord, thence by stage; Col. Hatch, N. Bedford, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; Rev. F. W. Bill, Fisherville, Ct., 1 pkge by Leonard; Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Shrewsbury, Ms., 1 pkge by Leonard; Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Shrewsbury, Ms., 1 pkge by Leonard; Rev. J. M. Shege by Adams; Rev. G. W. Stearns, Thompson Depot, Ct., 1 pkge by Adams; Rev. G. W. Stearns, Thompson Depot, Ct., 1 pkge by Adams; Rev. G. W. Stearns, Thompson, Depot, Ct., 1 pkge left at Worcester R. R.; T. P. Richardson, Lynn, Ms., 1 pkge left at Worcester;

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, bbl.
cash price, 8 50 a 9 00
Navy Mess, 8 00 a 8 50
No. 1 do 7 50 a 0 00
Pork, Boston ex.
cl., bbl.
Boston Clear, 13 50 a 14 00
Ohio ex. cl. 13 50 a 14 00
do clear, 12 50 a 13 00

RUTTER. CHEESE AND EGGS. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. BUTTER, CHEESE AND Edge.

Lump, 100 lbs., 12 a 18 | Cheese, best, per ton, 10 a 16 | Common, do |

Shipping do per ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 124 a FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

3 00 a 4 00 | Onions, 100 buchs 2 50 a 3 00

Potatoes, bbl. 1 50 a 2 25 | Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00

Beets, bbl. 0 00 a 0 00 | Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00

Carrots, bbl. 0 00 a 0 00 | Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00

WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]

38 a 40 | Com. to 1-4 do

38 a 40 | Lambs, sup.
do 1st qual.

35 a 37 | do 2d qual.

28 a 30 | do 3d qual. do prime, do lambs Am. full bl'd do 1-2 blood, HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Country, old, cwt. 0 90 a 1 00 | East. pres'd, ton, 1200 a 1300

Do. new, " 0 00 a 0 00 | Straw, cwt. 70 a 75

HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.]
18 a 20 | 2d sort,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

1st sort, 1845,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, June 20. Flour—The Flour market has continued in a depressed state, and prices tending downwards, but towards the close manifested a little more firmness. The sales of Genesee have been made in considerable quantities, at 4 25 for common brands, and 4 50 a 4 62 1-2 for fancy brands; Michigan, 4 18 3-4; Ohio, via New Orleans, 4 00 per bbl, cash. For Southern there has been but little inquiry. Sales have been made of Howard street at 4 25. Richmond, 4 37 1-2; Georgetown 4 50 per bbl, 4 mos.

Grain—The receipts of Corn have been large, and prices have further declined. Sales have been made of yellow flat at 60 a 61c, and white at 56 a 55c per bushel; 2,000 sacks New Orleans sold at 56c per bushel, cash. Oats have also declined. Sales of Southern at 40c, and Northern, good quality, at 43c per bushel. Small sales of Rye at 75c per bush, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, June 15.

At Market 460 Cattle, 23 yokes Working Oxen, 42 Cows and Calves, 750 Sheep and Lambs, and about 1400 Swine. 322 head of the cattle came over the Western Railroad, and 65 head from the State of Kentucky.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Sales of extra, \$6 25; first quality, \$6 00; second quality, \$5 50; third quality, \$4 75 a 5 00.

Working Oxen—Sales noticed at \$76, \$79, \$83, \$91 and \$106. Cows and Calves-Sales made at \$20, \$23, \$28, \$31, \$35,

Strep—Lots of Old Sheep and Lambs taken at \$1.75 and \$2.12; Old Sheep at \$2.50.

Swine—Lots at wholesale, Old Hogs 5; Shoats at wholesale, 6 for Sows and 7 for Barrows; at retail from 7 to 8, and Small Pigs at 9.

N. B. 95 head of very fine cattle from the State of Ohio will be at market next Monday.

In South Boston, on the 14th inst., by Rev. G. F. Pool, Mr. Orson Dunn and Miss Mary J. Groves. Mr. Thomas Branagan and Miss Ann Ferguson, all of South Boston.

In Lowell, May 21, by Rev. J. S. Springer, Mr. Eben. N. Bartlett and Miss Etiza B. Kimball. May 26, Mr. Samuel Dennett of Frankfort, and Miss Lavina K. Coulliard of Lowell. May 28, Mr. George W. Heath and Miss Hannah W. Bunker, both of Lowell. June 7, Mr. Lorenzo A. Hitchcock and Miss Martha A. Pool, both of Lowell. June 7, Mr. Charles C. Cleasly of Framingham, and Miss Huldah H. Jones of Lowell. June 14, Mr. David Metcalf of Charlestown, and Miss Ursula A. Carrier of Lowell. June 16, Mr. John W. Robinson and Lavina A. Perkins, both of Lowell. June 16, Mr. Faxon Hayford and Miss Sarah Ann Goodwin, both of Lowell. In Wilbraham, Mass., June 10, by Rev. Henry V. Degen, Mr. William B. Smith and Miss Mary Clough, both of W. In Sullivan, Me., June 11, by the Rev. R. Y. Watson, Mr. W. H. C. Stearus of Calais, and Miss Mary H. Hill of S. At the parsonage in Alfred, Me., June 18, by Rev. H. M. Eaton, Rev. John L. Frasier of Maine Conference, and Miss Isabel M. Emerson of Alfred.

DIED. Drowned at Plymouth, N. H., May 16, and found June 7, Geore Edwin, only son of George and Hannah Dearborn, aged 5 years, 5 months and 16 days.

In Brookfield, Vt., June 4, Orange S., only son of Rev. Leonard Austin, aged 9 years. In S. Royalston, April 28, infant child of Uri Day.

Advertisements.

BOOKS! BOOKS! TWO hundred copies more of the Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Moulton, styled The Young Pastor's Wife, for sale by the subscriber. Retail price 42 cents, discounting one-third to those who purchase by the quantity, with the privilege of returning all unsold at the session of our next Annual Conference. Preachers and brethren, send in your orders. The book needs only to be offered, to find a ready sale.

Rutland, Ms., June. 2t HORACE MOULTON.

HEBREW TAUGHT. BY E. NOYES, No. 4 Fayette Court, (leading out of Washington St. at No. 403.) Course of 24 lessons—Terms, \$10 00. Please call and ascertain particulars.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORK!!! JUST received and for sale by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO, a Pictorial History of England, being the best history of Great Britain ever published, and containing a history of the people as well as of the kingdom. Profusely illustrated with many hundred elegant engravings.

(G Subscriptions for the above work received at the Book Store of Waite, Peirce & Co., No. 1 Cornhill.

May 27.

SEXTON AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, No. 22, NORTH RUSSELL STREET. Orders left with C. B. Mason, 18 Union street, Joshua Dun-bar, East Boston, or C. M. Huggins, No. 3 Norwich street, will be promptly attended to. 3mis April 22. NOTICE.

HARUM MERRILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Holman & Co., ceased, by mutual consent, on the 7th instant.

Boston May 18. 1is2os N. C. McCOLLOM. FARM FOR SALE IN ASHBURNHAM, CONTAINING over eighty-five acres of land, twenty-five of which is heavy wood land, and about a quarter of a mile from the railroad line. Two dwelling houses and a large barn, in good repair, fifty-seven fruit trees, and a good well of water under cover. A turnpike road by the wood land, back of the farm, and the Gardner road front of the house. For further particulars inquire of Rollert Pollock, in the west part of Ashburnlaum, on the premises.

4t May 20.

BOARDING. JACOB COOK, No. 4 Sheafe St., Boston—PERMANENT
AND TRANSLENT BOARDING. Gentlemen and Ladies
visiting the city will find good accommodations. tf-May 20

No sable pall, no waving plume, No thousand torch lights to illu No parting glance, no heavenly tear, Is seen to fall upon the bier. There is not one of kindred cla To watch the coffin on its way; No mortal form, no human breast, Cares where the punper's dust may rest.

But one deep mourner follows there, Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer; He does not sigh, he does not weep, But will not leave the rodless heap. 'Tis he who was the poor man's n The mongrel dog, that shared his crust, Is all that stands beside his dust.

He bends his list'ning head as though He thought to hear a voice below; He pines to hear that voice so kind, And wonders why he's left behind. The sun goes down, the night is come, He needs no food-he seeks no home; But, stretched along the dreamless bed, With doleful howl calls back the dead.

The passing gaze may coldly dwell On all that polished marbles tell; For temples built on church-yard earth, Are claimed by riches more than worth. But who would mark, with undimned eyes, The mourning dog that starves and dies? Who would not ask, who would not crave, Such love and faith to guard his grave?

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mary, wife of Reuben Basford, died in East Livermore, April 11, aged 42 years. Sister Basford was converted about 20 years since, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued a worthy member till re-moved to the church above. The disease which brought her to her grave was a most painful one, -consumption. For many months her sufferings were intense, but she bore them with Christian fortitude and submission. She desired to depart, feeling that it would be far better to rest in heaven with Christ, than suffer in this world of sin. By this providence her husband has lost his bosom friend, her three children a kind and indulgent mother, and the church one who loved the house of God and his worship.

Fayette Circuit, June 10. B. B. FOSTER.

BR. JOHN CRANE died in Fayette, in March, in the 30th year of his age. Br. Crane was a moral and amiable man, distinguished particularly for his filial affection. He was beloved as a townsman and neighbor. His sickness was consumption, and he suddenly left the shores of mortality, to the inexpressible grief of his earthly friends. He was happy in his sickness, and faithful to warn those that visited him. He has left a wife and child to mourn his loss, but not as those that have no hope. May God give her

grace to support in this her time of need. Fayette Circuit, June 10. B. B. Foster.

SISTER HANNAH, wife of Br. Lathly Lewis, died in N. Bucksport, March 31, aged 37 years. Sister L. possessed an amiable disposition from childhood, and we have a good illustration of the force of early religious instruction and godly example. Six years since she made a public profession of religion, and has adorned her profession by a well ordered life and godly conversa-Sister L. has been a peace-maker from her When the voice of necessity called, her heart and hand responded to the call. In her the preacher found an ardent friend, ready to every good word and work. Peaceful she lived and died, and, we trust, triumphantly reigns with R. R. RICHARDS. N. Bucksport, Me., June 13.

WIDOW ESTHER BLAKE departed this life May 14, aged 76 years and 6 months. Three years ago, for the first time, I called on the deceased. found her then as I have ever found her since, evidently a sincere and devout seeker of the Lord Jesus Christ. Though not a public professor of religion, she was manifestly very devoutly interested therein. During her last sickness her only desire seemed to be, to obtain a preparation for the presence of the Lord. This being granted her, she died in great peace, having a desire to depart and be with the Lord.

M. PALMER. Springvale, June 15.

MISS LYDIA ANN PENDEXTER, daughter o William and Elizabeth M. Pendexter, of Cornish, died of scarlet fever, May 10, aged 13 years and 11 months. During her short stay in this world. she was strictly moral, and dearly loved by all that knew her. She loved the house of God and the Sabbath school. To attend these places was her highest delight, but she never experienced the converting power of God till within two days of her death, when the Lord graciously brought her into the glorious liberty of his children, and caused her to rejoice in his dying love. She afterwards exhorted all that came to visit her to try to meet her in heaven, and she peacefully fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, to be for ever with the Lord. W. SUMMERSIDES. Cornish, June 13.

SISTER CHARLOTTE ADAMS died in Goshen, N. .H., May 30, aged 31 years. She professed religion at the age of 19, and from that time till her death was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A husband and three children mourn her loss. K. HADLEY.

ESTHER LORD PENDEXTER, youngest child of William and Elizabeth M. Pendexter, of Cornish, died of scarlet fever, May 23, aged 5 years and 8 months. She was a most interesting and promising child, but the Lord has graciously taken her to himself, from the evil to come. She now re alizes the full meaning of our Savior's words to his disciples, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the king-W. SUMMERSIDES. dom of heaven." Cornish, June 13.

SUSAN PIERCE, of this town, has just left her weeping friends, to enjoy the friendship of angels in the heavenly world. She was converted to the Lord while a teacher in the Sabbath school at Irasburgh. Her walk was like the Christian's, and her death glorious beyond description. Yesterday I found her in a dying state, too far gone to converse much; but she was happy in Jesus. She had just been conversing with the family urging them to prepare to meet her in heaven "O!" said she, "I hope God will hear my prayer, and convert all the family, I have no the least fear of death—this is pleasant dying. I never knew the real worth of religion until since I was taken sick." After a pause of a few moments she raised her eyes and inquired, "Do you think I shall go to-day?" I replied, "I do." O glory!" she exclaimed, with a trembling voice. She continued in this peaceful state of mind until this morning, when she expired, and "breathed her life out sweetly."

Albany, Vt., June 1. O. S. MORRIS.

for more than 12 years, and has always given thousands to the church, and most effectually evidence to the church and world that Christ was stayed the plague; while their antagonists are indeed "formed within," and in the last trying conflict her confidence in Christ was firm and unshaken. With her expiring breath she exclaimed, For me there are "pleasures for evermore!"—

all is well! all is well! Thus passed this child church of my choice. Come slander, come perof God, from the sorrows of earth to the joys of secution, come proscription, I shall contend, Paradise. Let the infidel read and reflect. S. Royalston, June 11. PLINY WOOD.

which time she gave full proof of her attachment to the cause of Christ. She bore a distressing sickness with commendable patience, and awaited death with calm resignation. Just before she breathed her last, she said to her affectionate husband, "I have got almost home." "The righteous hath hope in his death."

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal

ABOLITIONISM OF METHODISM.

To attempt to prove that the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church is anti-slavery, is wholly unnecessary. That it is anti-slavery is acknowledged on all sides. Drs. Bond, Elliot, and all the conservatives, so called, are loud in claiming that characteristic for our excellent book of Discipline. take side with us in such a contest,"-(a contest Dr. Capers, now Bishop, while the proposition for the perpetuation of slavery.) was pending in the late General Conference of the M. E. Church South, to expunge the section on slavery, opposed it on the ground that it might expose the new organization to the suspicion and charge of being pro-slavery. But it is contended has been prejudicial to all the States in which it that there is a wide difference between anti-slavery has existed. and abolition. And so there is. Anti-slavery is mere opposition of sentiment to slavery; abolition is opposition of practice to slavery. Now, I shall undertake to show that the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church, with the above defini- with precision, in a country, above all others, tions before me, is as much abolition as it is anti-

human flesh, and blood, and souls, expresses no sentiment on the subject of slavery, but relates eximens on the subject of slavery, but relates eximens sentiment on the subject of slavery, but relates eximens sentiment on the subject of slavery, but relates eximple as repugnant to humanity, as it is inconsistent with the Bible, and destructive to clusively to practice. The wrong of such a prac- liberty." tice for the purpose of enslavement is understood, and there is no stronger mode of expressing an opinion, than by taking its truth for granted. It that man from the North who rises here to defend is as much as to say — it is self-evident, it is in-disputable. This is what the rule in question does. It takes for granted that the buying and selling human beings for the purpose of enslaving them is wrong—and then prohibits the practice on the part of members of the church. This rule, therefore, is anti-slavery by implication, but is abolition in express terms. The enemies of the Methodist E. Church have attempted to construe the section on slavery into a justification of slavery. But so far from being a justification of slavery, it is still more abolition in its character. if possible, than the general rule. At a late antislavery convention, one of the seceders from our church read from the section of the Discipline on slavery, an extract from the second paragraph of the answer, which provides that travelling preachers, who may be slaveholders, shall forfeit their respect not only to her conduct, but also to her ministerial character, &c., from which he inferred that all who were not travelling preachers were allowed to hold slaves. Joshua Leavitt, who was present, very promptly and pertinently replied to him, that the New Testament said that ministers should be the husbands of one wife, and must we infer from that, said he, that the New Testament justifies those who are not ministers in having more than one wife? This reply put the quietus on that sort of thing, for the time being. Let us subject this section to a thorough analysis, and see if it line is drawn around the text, and the initials of

shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?" This question does not inquire what opinions we shall, as a church, entertain of slavery; but what practice shall be put forth for its ought to be discontinued, for the following reasons. extirpation. By the by, will any of the Drs. tell us which is the strongest word, abolition or extirpation? Slavery would be abolished when the slave laws were all repealed; but it would same. I confess, if I were a trustee of a church, not be extirpated until the slaves were all actually freed. The larger contains the lesser, and the stronger the weaker, therefore if extirpation be a stronger word than abolition, it expresses all that abolition does and more. Consequently the question does and more. Consequently the question does and more. abolition does and more. Consequently the question contemplates a course of action which would and procure another unblemished in its place. abolish slavery. The question is therefore an if he wishes to show to those who may succeed

Now let us examine the answer to the question. First, the abiding conviction is declared a separate memorandum of his labors, or do the that slavery is a great evil. This furnishes a little extra work occasioned by it. reason why some thing should be done for its extra work occusioned by it.

3. It is so very embarassing to the preachers who come after them. I speak from experience. sidered is, what is proposed to be done. Now, It has been the case frequently, that after having whether what is proposed in this section to be labored in my study long and earnestly to make fecting the object in view, has nothing to do with our present discussion. But what concerns our delivery, because having arrived in the pulpit, l present inquiry is, whether the General Conference intended to propose what it supposed would justify, or what would abolish slavery. We sermon was something they had just heard, permust, as a matter of necessity, come to the conclusion that the latter was intended. The very interest in it. It may be the case with other very to be a great evil. Could that body of men call slavery a great evil, no matter whether natido to the strong ones. ural, political, or moral, and then proceed to justify its practice in the ministers and members of ence due to its sacred character. It interpolates the church? Impossible. Did they intend to express the sentiment that slavery was a great evil, as the only thing to be done for its extirpation? If so, why did they propose any thing faced by such marks. It shows thoughtlessness more than the simple declaration of such a sentiment? The reason is plain. They intended to point out a course of practice which should abolish slavery; and hence the abolition character of that section of our Discipline. That what they proposed has proved altogether inadequate to the end intended, does not at all change the abolition character of the section. They evidently supposed the evil could be undermined by degrees, and finally overthrown-which was the only abolition doctrine of that time. They went to the extent of their judgment, though time has shown that judgment to be erroneous. The most acute and artful of the secessionists cannot by any fair construction make that section any thing but an abo-lition section; and it is equally vain for the selfstyled conservatives, who in this particular agree with the secessionists (extremes will some times meet) to deny that our Discipline is as strongly

abolition as it is anti-slavery. For what have a large portion of the ministers and members of the M. E. Church in New Eng-of a far more pleasing nature. land and out of New England, been opposed for years, by another portion of the ministers and members of the same church—and for what are individual ministers of that church now attacked in their personal character, and traduced before the length their only offence, the head and front of their of- suffered continually the most excruciating agonies.

SISTER BETSEY DAY, consort of Br. Uri Day, "work of secession was going gloriously on;" died in South Royalston, April 22, after only three days illness, aged 34 years and 4 months. the greatly injuring of their health, to say the Sister D. has been a professed follower of Christ least—for a very limited support, and thus saved my present convictions remain, that she was abolition in her origin, is abolition in her Discipline has been somewhat abolition in her former movements, and more decidedly so in her latter move-MARY WASHBURN, wife of Rev. James Wash- ments. She well deserves the encomium she reburn, died in South Boston, on the 15th ult., aged ceived in a late public meeting from one of the 32 years. Sister Washburn had been an accept- most distinguished abolitionists in New Englandable member of our church for six years, during The OLD PIONEER of abolitionism among the

WASHINGTON TO LAFAYETTE.

"I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of it, (slavery,) but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished; that is, by Legis-lative authority, and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."

LAFAYETTE.

"While I am indulging in views of American prospects and American liberty, it is mortifying to be told that, in that very country, a large por-tion of the people are slaves! It is a dark spot on the face of the nation."

"The Almighty has no attribute which can

MONROE.

"We have found that this evil (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and

PATRICK HENRY.

"Is it not amazing that, at a time when the rights of humanity are defined and understood fond of liberty, that in such an age, and such a country, we find men, professing a religion the The general rule, which prohibits the traffic in most humane, mild, gentle and generous, adopt-

JOHN RANDOLPH.

"Sir, I neither envy the head nor the heart of

MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal.

PULPIT DECORUM.

" Let all things be done decently and in order."

There is in all the works of Deity, beautiful order, perfect symmetry, and complete consis-His church are required to imitate him, and have all things "decent, and in order," with

sort of thing, for the time being. Let us subject times of the heads of their sermons. A pencil this section to a morough analysis, the section to a morough analysis, and the preacher's name is placed in the margin, and the preacher's name is placed in the margin, and Take first the question at its head — "What sometimes the date when preached. And in

same. I confess, if I were a trustee of a church.

2. It savors of pride, or of laziness; of pride. abolition question, and not a mere anti-slavery him, that his "illustrious predecessor" preached from such and such texts; and of laziness, if for his private convenience, he can't afford to keep

> have found my text encircled by those hated black lines. The thought would possess me, that my preachers. So, brethren, be careful that you do not offend the "little ones," whatever you may

4. It is not treating the Bible with the reverprofane notices into the text, and thus makes additions to the good word of life.

5. It does not look well to see God's book deon the part of the minister, which is hurtful to his influence, and injurious to his standing with those who may succeed him. In conclusion, I repeat, "Let all things be done decently and in ONE WHO LOVES IT.

Itinerant's Home, June 4.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal. A VOICE TO THE YOUNG.

y averse to being addressed personally on the subjects of death and eternity. If favored with health of body, the business and hilarity of earthly things present to their minds a thousand subjects

Yet, dear young friend, for a single moment " Pause in your mirth-adversity consider,"

Learn from a friend's pen truths which are most painful." Miss Elvira R. Bridge, of Jenksville, died sud-denly with a disease of the brain, June 1st, aged and breadth of the land, but for holding that the Discipline of the M. E. Church is abolition, and 17 years and 2 months. She was sick but three acting in according with that belief? This is days-delirious from the commencement-and fending. Yes, and among the men who are thus On this account, of course, she could communicate suffering for this offence, are some who have nothing on the subject of her future welfare.—
thrown themselves into the breach while the She had been a child of many prayers—a lover

of the Bible and Sunday school—and was, four or five years ago, hopefully converted to God. Lately, however, she had been declining in religious enjoyment, and had she lived, might have sunk, through the influence of a fascinating world, which charms never so sweetly as at that age, into sin and folly, and denied her Lord. But no, those innumerable prayers, so fervently offered, could not prove vain. And God, foreseeing what would be had she lived, came suddenly and "took her away from the evil to come." So, at least her away from the evil to come." So, at least, does it appear to the writer.

So, at least, Methinks we should much more regret our being does it appear to the writer.

Well, she is gone. She "came forth like a flower, and is cut down." Thus

"Nipt by the wind's untimely blast. Parched by the sun's directer ray, Her momentary glory wastes, Her short lived beauty dies away."

Ah! how melancholy does death appear, when the blooming flower of seventeen summers lies trodden beneath his iron hoofs! Relentless monster! Yet thou doest thy Master's bidding-"God spoke and it was done"—and when God speaks let flesh and blood keep silence before scarcely ever treated of. At the present rate,

you. I would urge you,
First, To "seek the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near," and "to- sect product from India, is scarcely of less pecuday, while you hear his voice, harden not your niary value. A million and a half of human be hearts," lest you provoke him to "swear in his ings derive their support from the culture and wrath you shall not enter into his rest."

Second, Having done this, give yourself wholly to him, and never take nor begin to take your one hundred and fifty, and two hundred milhearts back again. But.

"Be this your one great business here, With serious industry and fear Eternal life t' insure."

And evermore " watch and pray, for ye know not when the time is." And be always ready lest the "Son of Man come in a day when you look not for him, and in an hour of which you are not aware," and thou have to "mourn at the lest." In a Cantharides, or Spanish fly, is an important insect to the medical practitioner. Laying aside the purposes insects perform in the schemes of nature, they are, last." Listen to his heavenly voice. "Wilt economically, not the insignificant and unimportthou not from this time cry unto me, my Father, thou art the guide of my youth." thou art the guide of my youth." H. M. BRIDGE.

Gloucester, Cape Ann, June 10.

From the London Child's Companion.

OBEYING GOD.

the sun directly answers, not in words, but in and was made stone blind. But he sat not down deeds, "Here am I to do my Maker's will, to to weep; his spirits did not leave him. He was light up earth and heaven with my glory, to gild poor-what could he do to support himself and all things with gold, and to make the whole crea- family? A thought struck him. He consulted

moon replies, "Here am I, with my silver light, to scatter the darkness, and render night lovely."
When God says to the stars, "Shine forth!"
they instantly answer, "We are thy servants, the streets—up hill and through the mud, week and gladly do thy bidding. Already are we in the skies, and there will we keep watch till thou water. givest us leave to retire."

obey their Almighty Maker.

thy flowers!" does she tarry, or refuse to an- tune. Never spend a moment in crying over swer? No; "I come," says the spring. "Here spilt milk. If you do, you may as well speak to are my greenest leaves-here are my freshest Mitchell to dig your grave. flowers, wherewith to beautify the earth. The snow-drow is in the garden, and the primrose on the bank and in the coppice."

When God says to the summer, "Gladden the When God says to the summer, Glauden the earth!" the answer of the summer is this:—"At thy voice I spread my influence abroad; the birds are warbling, the flowers are blooming, the trees are warbling, the flowers are blooming. The trees should strengthen and develope the mind, furnish should strengthen and develope the mind, furnish are also improve the

"The bush is laden with berries, and the trees with fruit, and the fields are waving their golden grain, ready for the sickle of the hus-

has bound up the earth and the waters, snow has the proper balance between the faculties of the covered the ground, and the wings of the howling wind are flying through the air. Who shall stand before thy cold?"

Thus do spring, summer, autumn and winter, obey the command of the Holy One. And shall the sun with his glory, the with her beams, and the stars with their light.

obey their Maker? Shall spring with her flowers, summer with his blossoms, autumn with his fruits, and surly winter with his storms, gladly hasten to do the command of the Lord, and thou refuse to obey him? O! let thy language be :-

I will obey the Lord my God, With all my heart and soul!

WESTERN LIFE.

by a creter. The dumb thing was standing right vision of the ship's crew. The enactment that neither of us I suppose could see what the other was; but he was more frightened than I was, for when I raised myself a little, he run off so fast that I couldn't make out what he was; and seeing it was so dark, that to follow him would be of no account, I laid down again and slept till though lying on your back is about as good a way sharp; but before now, I've treed a bear at nightfall, and sitting by the root of a tree until he should come down, have fallen a leep, from be- of assistant, Indian beans should be used instead ing too tired to keep watch, and let the fellow of paper; the white to be affirmative, and the escape before morning."

A LAND OF PLEASURE.

we might live in continual felicity, without toil or be imprisoned for the third. sickness, or grief or fear, who would not wish to sickness, or grief or fear, who would not wish to be there, though the passage were troublesome? in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, with-Have we not had enough of heaven to allure us out the consent of her parents; convicted, and thither? or is the credit of eternal truth suspect- fined £5-fees 2s. 6d. Three women were fined ed by us? Are God's own reports of the future glory unworthy of our belief or regard? How many, upon the credit of His word, are gone all great boots, but was acquitted.

so long left behind. But now, if only the mere terror and gloominess of dying trouble thy thoughts, this, of all others, seems the most unreasonable pretence against a willing surrender of ourselves to death. Reason hath overcome it, and natural courage—even some men's atheism;—shall not faith?—Howe.

IMPORTANCE OF INSECTS TO COMMERCE.

The importance of insects to commerce is him. One word, my young friends, and I leave Great Britain does not pay less than a million of dollars annually for the dried carcases of a tiny insect, the cochineal. Gum shellac, another inmanufacture of silk, and the silk-worm alone creates an annual circulating medium of between lions of dollars. Half a million of dollars is annually spent in England alone for foreign honey ten thousand hundred weight of wax is imported into that country each year. Then there are the gall nuts of commerce, used for dying, and in the manufacture of ink, &c. The Cantharides,

KEEP PUSHING.

Keep pushing-that's the right doctrine. We once knew a man who followed it up to a charm. From middle life to old age, he daily pushed ahead, and made a comfortable living. Poor fel-When God says, "Sun, shine in the skies!" low! by sad misfortune he had lost his right arm, a friend, with whom he went into business in the When God says to the moon, "Appear!" the handcarting line. His partner pulled the cart,

Ye who are about discouraged, fearn a lesson Thus do the sun, and the moon, and the stars, from the blind and one-handed cartman. Push ey their Almighty Maker.

When God says to spring, "Come forth with eyes and arms, and yet lament your misfor-

READING OF FICTION.

are warbling, the nowers are blooming, the now are blossoming, and nature is rejoicing."

When God says to the autumn, "Withhold not thy fruits!" "They are here," is autumn's heart. Tried by this test, what must be said of the great mass of novel reading? At best, it When God says to the winter, "Where art thou, and where are thy storms?" "They are abroad at thy command," replies winter. "Frost the lowers give false views of life, and to disturb rather than uses his own. It does not s mind. As to its influence upon the moral nature, novel reading is evil and only evil. It blunts the sensibilities, depraves the taste, hardens the heart, and creates a distaste for all that is real, practical and useful. The hardest heart to be found, is one indurated by a process of light reading; and if the secret thread of any gambler's or villain's history could be traced, very few would be found who have not had an intimacy with the novelist or the dramatist. Sir Walte Scott himself has said, that, at best, novels could only be read for amusement, without the least hone of instruction; and the experience of any reader will sustain the justice of the opinion. American Messenger.

CURIOUS LAWS.

It is stated that among the laws of Edward the The following is an amusing extract from Third, were some which illustrate in a forcible Hoffman's "Wild Sports in the West," illustra- manner, the barbarities of the age. A criminal tive of the scenes which chequer the life of the found guilty a third time of stealing from the lead mines of Derbyshire, was sentenced to have "" Well,' said Cheney, after he had cooked the his hand fixed on a table with a knife stuck rout to a turn, and placed a plump, red, juicy fel- through it; and in this agony and attitude he relow upon a clean cedar chip before each of us, mained till he had freed himself by cutting his with an accompanyment of roast potatoes, and hand off. Any one striking another in a court of capital wheaten bread; 'now isn't this better than justice was liable to lose the same member: and taking your dinner shut up in a close room? — the act of Parliament ordains that in order to 'Certainly, John,' said I. 'A man ought never give more solemnity to the operation, the master to go into a house except he is ill, and wishes to cook and sergeant of the larder should attend use it for a hospital.' 'Well now, I don't know with dressing knives, the sergeant of the woodwhether you are in airnest in saying that, but yard with a chopping block, the yeoman of the that's jist my way of thinking. Twice I have scully with a pan of coals, and the sergeant fargiven up hunting and taken to a farm; but I al- rier with hot irons, for the purpose of searing the ways get sick after living long in housen. I stump. Whoever gave a blow in a churchyard don't sleep well in them; and sometimes when I was punishable with the loss of his right ear, go to see my friends, not wishing to seem particu- which was cropped in a way that showed small lar-like, I jist let them go quietly to bed, and then regard towards mercy. Severus condemned a slip out of a window with my blanket, and get a notary for the exhibition of a forged pleading, by good nap under a tree in the open air. A man ordering the nerves of his fingers to be cut so wants nothing but a tree above him to keep off that he might never be able to draw another; the dew, and make him feel kind of home-like, and the eighth of Elizabeth, c. 3, visits with imand then he can enjoy a real sleep.' 'But are prisonment and loss of the left hand the sending you never disturbed by any wild animal when of live sheep out of the kingdom, or the embark sleeping thus without fire or camp?' one of us ation of them on board of any ship; and this, asked. 'Well, I remember once being wakened too, without any exception for the necessary proover me, looking in my face. It was so dark, intended to protect the manufacturers of cloth.

OLD TIMES.

In 1627 there were but thirty-seven ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultura morning, without his disturbing me again. 'Suppose it had been a bear?' 'Well, a bear isn't erally. From the annals of the town of Salem, exactly the varmint to buckle with so off hand; it appears that in that year it was agreed by the town to grant Richard Hutchinson twenty acres as any to receive him, if your knife be long and of land in addition to his share, on condition that "he get up ploughing."
1643. The court order, that at the election

black negative. 1647. The court order that if any young man

attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents, or in any case of their absence, of the County Court, he shall be fined Did we hear of a country in this world, where £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and

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Oct. 22.

NOTICE.

GREAT PERIODICAL ARRANGEMENT. G. WELLS & CO. have made arrangements he which the Sabbath School Advocate can he had in a quantity, postage free, for 25 cents, and the Missionary Advocate for 12 1-2 cts.; the Mother's Assistant, the Illustrate New England Magazine, \$1.50; the Guide to Holiness, and other New England monthly publications for the advance sall scription price at the publication office. This arrangement however, is made to accommodate the north of New Hampshin and Vermont. We cannot, therefore, at present, supply othese terms south of Lebanon and Woodstock. And they may be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be e invariably ordered by one person, who alone

sible to us.

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See harry VI. March 13.

The March 13.

See harry VI. March 13.

distinctly remembered. Newbury, Vt., March 13.

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May 20

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March 18

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Apr. 22.

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TERMS

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Vol. XVII.

THE Joy for the ran 'Tis free! Ti Upon the boun It rives, with a Freedom again Is more than n Blest memorie Which clouded Whose peacef

And love o'ers

With us, unto

Hath flown its And memory I O what bath h Spread not thy O'er the dim v The star of ea Born there, an Were we not | Like gold, whi Have we not k With lofty spir Our souls are How, quick as Unto our will; Material laws How free, ema Thought bring Is ours to trac Duration infini Of that lost we Could fathom How exquisite. Conclave of w Mysterious, on Our spirits' ey And all the che Unheard on ea Are floating or

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Our souls a po

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Here ripened

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The majesty Of endless li In hery quest

It from the ea To me, how g Of that deep From thy pal And thy pure Who hover o